

THE ACADEMY.

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This portly volume contains so little for the reviewer proper that he must perforce adopt the pleasant modern fashion and review the writer. "Chinese Gordon," as his old friends preferred to call him, and as he is entitled in a host of books and papers between the days of Andrew Wilson and Samuel Mossman, has of late been the sport of fortune. Party spirit, which seems the only tangible trace of Old England now left to Young England, no longer finds a tool in him. His first silly little book on Palestine did no good to his great and glorious name; it proved his mastery of the tongue biblical, that Jacobian dialect which by a strange freak of fate still predominates in the English vocabulary; it showed that while most men read volumes of controversy he was satisfied to rest upon his instincts and to see in Jerusalem what no eye yet saw there; and it represented him suffering very severely from that curious complaint, "Holy Land on the Brain," which latterly took the form of "establishing the boundaries" of Ephraim, &c. Lastly, he has been "levelled down" by certain friends, fussy sympathetic, those burrs which cling to the skirts of a great man, and which rise, as Easterns say, like beetles borne in roses upon the heads of kings. In their thirst for notoriety they have managed to weary the public of his name—a fact made unpleasantly evident by the falling off of subscriptions. Who, in these times, has a right to more than the normal nine days? The Journals, however, will go far towards reviving general interest in a moribund theme. They are being extensively read and universally appreciated, because they show the writer not only *en deshabille*, but stark naked. They have the charm of certain confessional autobiographies lately published, and they enable the reader to take his own measure of a man whose perfect truthfulness and integrity, whose disinterested spirit and whose sys-

tematic suppression of miserable selfishness made him a phenomenon in the nineteenth century.

These Ephemrides, divided into six books, and covering only three months (Sept. 10-Dec. 14, 1884), are the jottings and scribblings of everyday life under the most peculiar and adverse circumstances. The writer had been implored to return to his old home, and his going had been incontinently deplored by those who forgot to support him, because he could not cope single-handed with a country fighting for a cause based upon religion and patriotism, however deformed by fanaticism and imposture. As might be expected the Journals are utterly deficient in the graces of literature. Their only ornaments are capitals and school-girl italics, and they are full of such mistakes as "Touran" for Imran (p. 19). Written on the spur of the moment they are contradictory in the extreme; they repeat the same words sometimes thrice, and even oftener; they heap commonplace upon commonplace; they show the hallucinations (*e.g.*, concerning M. Renan) to which all African travellers after a time become subject, *teste* Livingstone; and they trifle (twice) about a turkey-cock when the shells are sighing, and the Nordenfeldts are growling. They evidence the strangest temper in the world. With Gordon one never knew what would happen next; to-day your intimate, he would forget your name tomorrow. And this was no vulgar caprice, but thinking and acting under a Controul as peculiar as the daemon of Socrates. They preserve his Biblical phraseology (pp. 117, 173), about which he even "chaffs" himself (p. 216); and "the very feeblest of the comies" (p. 326) and "Shimei dusting David" (p. 376) contrast strangely with "a corker" and "black sluts" (*passim*). The natural querulousness bred by the situation (pp. 92, 112), the trenchant satire upon the crass ignorance of public offices (p. 201), and the most galling contempt of "the Dignities," whom he quizzes and caricatures with a humour often expanding into drollery, are curiously balanced by an insight of which few can boast, and by instincts which belong to himself. And the scratchy and sketchy, the blurred and blotted picture is lit up with a golden glory; the man is the very soul of honour, the embodiment of what every gentleman should strive to be.

I must be allowed a few words on these "instincts" and insight. The former are not unfrequently prophetic, *e.g.*, "Now MARK THIS" (the figures of print are not mine), "if the Expeditionary Force, and I ask for no more than 200 men, does not come in ten days, *the town may fall*; and I have done my best for the honour of our country. Good bye" (p. 395, dated December 14). His "insights" are too many for quotation; but here are a few. "Simmons and I agree on one subject—that Egypt is useless to us unless we have command of the seas; and if we have command of the seas, Egypt is ours; therefore, it is not worth bothering about. We will [shall?] never be liked by its peoples, we do not go the right way to be liked" (p. 130). Quite true: we are not men enough to govern Egypt: our hands are tied. We must dance en *sabots* to the tune of progress, philanthropy and other *mavaises plaisanteries*. The identity of "standing orders" and "dead letters" in

the East (p. 160), touches the thing with a needle-point. The uselessness of those wretched (Hindu) Sepoys, "Snake-like creatures whose faces show that they hate us" (p. 189), is an old truth told in a new way; and nothing can be better than the suggestion of garrisoning India by Chinese and Negroes. And mark this, "It is a great question of doubt to me if public officials ought to sink their personality" (p. 233). England is now ruled by the worst of bureaucracies, a permanent clerks which openly declares that executives are made only to obey orders, that the most commanding mind must be directed by its diminutive, and that personal influence is an insult to the unimportant governing many-headed. But "England was made by adventurers," and is being rapidly unmade by offices. It will be a bitter pill for Englishmen to read touching France (p. 311), "If you can find *no chivalry* in your own house you had better borrow it from your neighbour." And it is bitterer still for Englishmen to realise the fact that England is the only place where they are not derided and despised, while minds like Gordon are beginning to despise England for her gross and abominable worship of the Golden Calf.

I am unwilling to touch upon such disputed points as introducing into Egypt the Turks whom Mohammed Ali the Great made the business of his life to expel; as admitting the French, whose government almost equals our own in energy and consistency; and as evacuating the Sudan, which we may abandon, but Europe will not, thereby preparing for ourselves not a nest but a hive of hornets. Nor can one discuss Gordon's strictures on the Intelligence Department (p. 154) without falling into personalities: I can only repeat my assertion that in the scandalous affairs with Osman Digna after Major Morice's death not an English officer could speak Arabic, and the most delicate work was entrusted to the most lying of men—hired dragomans. But however invidious the task, every reviewer must be prepared to quote the weighty words in p. 234, easily supplying the hiatuses:

"There are times when men like . . . ought to obey, and there are times when they ought to disobey or to resign. Now, if . . . had only hinted his resignation, the Governments were so placed as to be obliged to listen to him. I have a strong suspicion . . . did know how to act. It was . . . and a wish to be agreeable to Her Majesty's Government, which prevented him acting according to his own ideas. His amiability did for him."

What a commentary upon our present national motto "Too late"—ever too late!

And now for a few personal details. Shortly after Gordon was appointed to the Sudan in 1874 he consulted me about an Eastern harbour of export. I suggested one north of the equator, which should separate Egypt from Zanzibar: my advice was disregarded and poor Admiral McKillop brought upon himself much trouble. In 1876 my correspondent offered me command of the Eastern Sudan with £1,500 per annum; but as I asked £2,000 he was nettled, and wrote that he hardly expected so much devotion to £ s. d. My answer was that every farthing (and something more) would be spent in the country; but the amount to spend would represent the measure of my power and influence. This satisfied him; and yet I could not accept the offer. We were at once

* Pp. lxxv and 587, including an excellent Index. Notes sometimes pointed and sometimes not. Physically too fat: should have been split into vol. i. Journals and vol. ii. Appendices. Portrait most unlike original yet seen. Fair sketch map at end, and at beginning of "Kartoum" (=Khartoum, the elephant's trunk—*i.e.*, the Raas, or nose of the Doab). The normal blunder "Blue Nile" (repeated in text) a wilful falsification by Bruce of Bahr al-Azraq=Blue River.

too like and too unlike to act together without jarring. We did not meet till 1879 at Cairo, and I was astonished to find how unlike were all his portraits. No photograph had represented those calm benevolent blue eyes and that modest reserved and even shy expression, blent with simple dignity, which, where he was intimate, changed to the sympathetic frankness of a child's face.

His letters to me show a many-sided man utterly unlike the mere puritan, the bibliolator of popular belief. In predestinarianism he was more fatalistic (not Calvinistic) than any Moslem; and, as the *Journals* show, a transition to El-Islam would not have been violent. Having prayed and taken counsel with his soul and his Guide, he acted unreservedly, and he often wrote: "Anyone could do this as well as I can: I am a mere machine in the hands of God." He appeared by no means surprised when I told him he was a rank Spiritualist, a tool in the hands of his Controul. Hence, it appears to me, the curious changes of policy and conduct which perplexed his best friends, such as his slavery-proclamation at Khartum after his hanging the unfortunate slave-dealers, a measure which I, not being a "Christian hero," never would have taken had they not actually committed murder. Hence his fury against Zubayr Pasha, and then his extreme anxiety to re-employ him; also his convicting an employé of deliberate money-theft and promoting the same man to a Pashalik a few months afterwards. Hence, apparently, he forgot to insist at headquarters upon his being followed at once by a body of English troops—500 or 5,000 bayonets mattered but little—and his stinging sense of being deserted till they were sent up under General Too Late. And so in minor matters; for months he would drink nothing but water, and then prefer, very decidedly, water with whisky. Thus, finally, I explain a host of seeming contradictions, which to him (and to none other) seemed natural and consequent.

I have lately been asked, Are you sure of his death? and I answer, No. All accounts of his being killed are so discrepant, so *louche*, that I should not be surprised to hear of him somewhere in the direction of the Congo slowly making his way south. Of course, every week without intelligence dims our hopes; but I cannot yet persuade myself to despair of shaking hands once more with Chinese Gordon, and of congratulating upon another quasi-miraculous escape the man I have ever looked upon as the Soul of Honour.

RICHARD F. BURTON.

Carlyle, Personally and in his Writings. By David Masson. (Macmillan.)

THERE is about this little book an odour of stale surprise, of what its author terms "belatedness," which is not quite explained by the circumstance of its original form having been that of lectures to Edinburgh audiences. If any living man of letters has been influenced for good by Carlyle in his career and in the general tendency of his labours—perhaps also for evil in his style—it is Prof. Masson. He was personally acquainted with his master for thirty-seven years, and can say with perfect truth and without any false modesty, "All in all, few persons now

living can have seen more of Carlyle than I did, or can have known him better." That, on seeing the popular portraits of Carlyle as "the whining sage" and "the jealous sans-culotte" drawn with such freedom, after the publication of Mr. Froude's portentous biographical performance, Prof. Masson should have put his hand to his head in amazement and indignation, and have said, "Neither of these hideous daubs is the Carlyle of my acquaintance," was natural enough. But such a protest or corrective as this, being largely of a personal character, ought to have appeared a little sooner. As it stands, however, it must be regarded as one of the most important of recent contributions to the now formidable literature which has for its object the vindication of Carlyle's memory, if not the rehabilitation of Carlyle's character. It is cordial, good-natured, unaffected, and transparently sincere. Above all things, it is valuable as a view of Carlyle, expressed after much deliberation, by a man who, obviously the reverse of a pessimist, yet "loves him, on this side idolatry, as much as any."

Prof. Masson's criticism of Carlyle, as revealed in his writings, does not call for much comment, for it contains no element of novelty. That Carlyle was "a natural theist" and "a transcendental realist" or "a realistic transcendentalist," that his weakness lay in "his contentedness to remain always within the region of the dynamical generalities and refusal to concern himself with the specific practical problems of the when, the where, and the how"—all this we have heard before. It is an old story couched in the language of the metaphysical school to which Prof. Masson belongs. To the bulk of it, the thick-and-thin Carlylian, the disciple who is a Carlylian in creed and not merely like Prof. Masson in spirit, may reply that his master was a preacher who left to others the duty of putting his doctrines into practice. The more successful and interesting of the two lectures is that which tells of Prof. Masson's own experiences of Carlyle. By means of these he disputes Mr. Froude's representation of Carlyle as perpetually sunk in gloom. Thus referring to the week spent by Carlyle in Edinburgh on the occasion of the Rectorial Address, which closed so tragically with the news of Mrs. Carlyle's death, he tells how, at a social gathering in his own house,

"Carlyle was in the best of possible spirits, courteous in manner and in speech to all, and throwing himself heartily into whatever turned up. At the dinner table I remember Lord Neaves favoured us with one or two of his humorous songs or recitations, including his clever quiz called 'Stuart Mill on Mind and Matter,' written to the tune of 'Roy's Wife of Aldivalloch.' No one enjoyed the thing more than Carlyle; and he surprised me by doing what I had never heard him do before—actually joining with his own voice in the chorus.

'Stuart Mill on Mind and Matter,
Stuart Mill on Mind and Matter.'

he chanted, laughingly, along with Lord Neaves, every time the chorus came round, beating time in the air emphatically with his fist. It was hardly otherwise, or only otherwise inasmuch as the affair was more ceremonious and stately, at the dinner given to him in the Douglas Hotel by the Senatus

Academicus, and at which his old friend Sir David Brewster presided. There, too, while dignified and serene, Carlyle was thoroughly sympathetic and convivial. Especially I remember how he relished and applauded the songs of our academic laureate and matchless chief in such things, Prof. Douglas MacLagan, and how, before we broke up, he expressly complimented Prof. MacLagan on having contributed so greatly to the hilarity of the evening."

The truth is that Mr. Froude has been weighed down by Carlyle's pessimistic creed, and has not sufficiently allowed for the fact that, like every man of genius, he had many moods. In all probability Carlyle had as great a share as other people of the happiness which comes of mood, and which is one half of life.

Prof. Masson does good service in exposing some of the mistakes into which Mr. Froude has fallen from his ignorance of the social conditions of life in Scotland. Thus he proves that

"there was nothing extraordinary whatever in the match between the educated son of a Scottish peasant and the daughter of a Scottish provincial surgeon; and that if Jane Welsh had not married Carlyle, and been promoted by that marriage to a sphere far higher in the world's affairs than would otherwise have been within her reach, she would probably have lived and died the equally drudging wife of some professional Scotch nobody."

Prof. Masson misrepresents Mr. Froude's offence—if it be an offence—in revealing the dissensions in the Carlyle household, and in making free with "those most secret self-communings of Mrs. Carlyle's spirit in its hours of solitude, which she had kept under lock and key." The story would certainly have found its way to the public in any case, and in a less accurate and more disagreeable version than Mr. Froude's. The true error which Mr. Froude has committed is an artistic one. He ought to have let his revelations, "Mrs. Carlyle's self-communings" and all, speak for themselves, and refrained from saying that either Carlyle or his wife "should" have done this, that, or the other thing. Still more ought Mr. Froude to have done us ice not only to the domestic showers in Cheyne Row, but to the sunshine that succeeded them.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

A Historical Introduction to the Study of the Books of the New Testament: being an Expansion of Lectures delivered in the Divinity School of the University of Dublin. By George Salmon. (John Murray.)

THIS work, as the author explains in his preface, does not embrace all the subjects that are generally supposed to be included under the title of an Introduction to the New Testament. It does not enter on the criticism of the text, nor offer any analysis of the contents of the New Testament writings; but as an investigation into the origin and authorship of those writings, and a discussion of the various theories which have been propounded regarding them, it is sufficiently full, while at the same time it is thoroughly informed and overflowing with sense and learning. Prof. Salmon undertakes to deal with the books of the New Testament as he would with any ordinary writings, and in the general tone and spirit of his work it must

be admitted that he has succeeded. He makes no assumptions, sets out, so far as can be seen, from no foregone conclusions. He pursues a method which has a fair claim to be called historical, but always with this happy result, that, in the great majority of cases, he finds himself driven to accept the traditional view, if indeed it may not be said that he is sometimes more orthodox than tradition itself. Thus he believes our Matthew, notwithstanding the testimony of Papias and the Fathers, to be the original Matthew. The second epistle of Peter, he thinks, may have been written by Peter himself, while for the first the apostle employed an amanuensis, thus making the second epistle more authentic than the first. And here I may say that Dr. Salmon completely demolishes—so, I think, anyone will admit who fairly considers his argument—Dr. Abbott's theory of the indebtedness of 2 Peter to Josephus. I must also hasten to add that on these and some other points Dr. Salmon does not pretend to have absolute certainty. It is, indeed, one great merit of his work that it never puts on airs of infallibility, but frankly admits that in these matters there is room for difference of opinion, and that some questions are open. In words that ought to be golden for all Biblical students he repeats (p. 590) that “the ordinary condition of historical inquiry is to arrive at results which must be accepted with unequal confidence.”

It may be doubted whether there is a single theory of the origin of the gospels which could not be made to look plausible in the hands of a skilful advocate; and it would be strange if the traditional view, with only such modifications as a due regard for the results of criticism renders imperative, did not make a fair show as presented by Prof. Salmon. After all, in literary matters possession is nine points of the law; and it is but right that those who impugn the authenticity of the New Testament writings should be reminded, as they constantly are, that the burden of proof rests on their shoulders. In dealing with the gospel question Dr. Salmon makes full use of this advantage; but, while discussing most ably the verbal relations of the Synoptics, he neglects altogether—not, of course, in ignorance, but presumably because he declines to recognise them—those deeper and much more important relations which they have to one another as representing different tendencies and different forms of Christian thought. Here, indeed, from the point of view of the more advanced criticism, is the original sin, if I may so say, of this work. In his second lecture Prof. Salmon discusses Baur's theory of early Church history; and both here and elsewhere endeavours to minimise the opposition between the Pauline and Jewish Christian parties, the traces of which are to some eyes so apparent in the pages of the New Testament. Having thus deliberately thrown away the key, it is not, of course, to be expected that he should succeed in unfastening the lock. But on its own ground, and assuming that the gospels are the product of genuine historical investigation, his treatment of the subject, if not leading to any novel result, is still clear, full and logical. Rightly maintaining that a common document is the only thing that will account

not only for the verbal coincidences of the synoptics (which oral tradition might explain), but for their agreement as to the order of events, and relying on the signs of “autopsy” in Mark, as well as on the evidence of Papias, he acquiesces at last in the view which finds this earliest written narrative in the Petrine tradition incorporated in our second gospel. And here Prof. Salmon naturally comes across Dr. Abbott and his “triple tradition.” He sees, of course, that the triple tradition is really only a single tradition, and that precisely where it fails, as in the narrative of the Passion, there may be reason for believing in more traditions than one. But he does not, I think, explain how it was that the other evangelists dropped, as if they were ashamed of them, all the graphic touches by which Mark is distinguished, or, indeed, why Matthew, who was himself an eye-witness, had recourse to documentary evidence at all.

Prof. Salmon is fond of drawing illustrations from profane literature, but it is clear that these are in many cases illusory. It is quite true, for example, that there are few classical works for which such early testimony can be adduced as for the gospels; but, then, where is there a literary phenomenon in the least comparable to the gospels? If two poems had come down to us on the same subject, bearing the names of Virgil and Horace, but in which one-third of the matter was common to both, no one surely would believe that Virgil or Horace was the author of either. Again, in his lecture on the Johannine books, we find Prof. Salmon rejecting what may be called the now accepted interpretation of the Apocalypse, though unable to offer any better solution of his own, on the ground that, if written in the reign of Nero, its predictions were so immediately falsified that its credit must have been destroyed once and for ever. “For a parallel case,” he says,

“we should imagine Victor Hugo or some other French prophet in Christmas, 1870, issuing a prediction that Paris should to a certain extent be taken, and a third part of the city burnt, but that the Germans should not get the mastery over the whole; for that there would be an uprising of the other German nations against the Prussians, ending with the total destruction of the city of Berlin, to the great joy of Europe. We can imagine some one mad enough to make such a prophecy as this; but, if so, can we imagine that a prediction so wild and so unfortunate should make the reputation of the prophet, and that the book which contained it should live for generations as an inspired document?”

Of course, the cases are not really parallel; but, granting that they are, it may be answered, in the first place, that, seeing that a considerable part of a century lies between the reign of Nero and the first mention of the Apocalypse, we have no evidence as to its immediate reception; and, secondly, that when people have once committed themselves to the acceptance of a prophecy they do not so easily abandon their belief. The entire failure of the prediction of the speedy coming of the Son of man in the “little Apocalypse” in Matthew xxiv. has not stood in the way of that gospel gaining acceptance as an inspired writing.

Prof. Salmon handles the question of the Johannine authorship of the fourth gospel

with considerable fulness, dwelling particularly on the internal evidences of “autopsy”; but where he seems to me to be most successful is in showing that the author was himself acquainted with the Synoptics, and presumed a knowledge of them in his readers, and also in refuting the argument against its genuineness derived from the Quartodeciman controversy. His treatment of the Book of Acts cannot be pronounced satisfactory. While arguing ingeniously, if not convincingly, that the work must have been written by a companion of Paul, he does little towards establishing its historical character, especially in the earlier chapters; and many points of importance he either passes over or touches very lightly. Prof. Salmon is hardly entitled to say that one of the motives for rejecting the Acts is “its irreconcilable opposition to the Tübingen theory of the mutual hostility of Paul and the original Apostles.” Rather it is the “irreconcilable opposition” of the Book of Acts to the Pauline Epistles which has suggested doubts as to its historical credibility. But then, of course, contradictions between authorities are not to be suspected as not coming from eye-witnesses until they reach “a high point in number and amount” (p. 4). On the speeches reported in the Acts Prof. Salmon makes many ingenious remarks which are well deserving of consideration, but certainly does not prove that they are not more Luke's than Paul's. How he can say that Paul's speech at Athens (Acts xvii.), with its δευτιδαμονοτέρους, θεωρῶ, χειροποίητοι, φυλαφύσειαν, οἰκουμένην, &c., “contains none of Luke's characteristic phrases,” unless he has simply followed Alford without verifying his statement, I do not understand. Dr. Salmon is also very strong on the “we” passages, which, he contends, could not have been written by anyone but the author of the entire work. This he infers, among other reasons, from such references as that in Acts xxi. 8, compared with vi. 5 and viii. 40. Yet two verses further on we find “a certain prophet, named Agabus,” introduced (xxi. 10) as if for the first time, though he has already appeared, Acts xi. 28. Here there is clearly a lapse of some kind, but it may have been merely in the memory of the writer. Prof. Salmon refuses to believe that so skilled a literary artist as the author of the Acts, having got possession of the memoranda of one of Paul's companions, would “shovel them into his book pell-mell, without even taking the trouble to hide the discontinuity of his work by turning the first person into the third.” It must be owned this does not seem probable; and, in fact, the only imaginable reason for his doing so is that might happen which has actually come to pass, viz., that he might be taken for that companion. For my own part, however, I have no difficulty in believing that the Book of Acts, notwithstanding its evident *Tendenz* and its partly unhistorical character, was actually written, in advanced life, by one who in more youthful days had been an occasional companion of St. Paul.

But I must not permit myself to go into further detail. I have said, adopting his own word, that Prof. Salmon's method is historical; but perhaps a word of explanation may be required here. Many at least would say that

that is not a strictly historical method which does not assume, to begin with, that the supernatural is impossible; and it is difficult to think that, if Prof. Salmon were approaching the history of Livy, he would not make this assumption. On the other hand, he consistently puts aside every idea of inspiration; and not only so, but much of his reasoning, so it appears to me, takes it for granted that the documents in question are positively not inspired, and would be totally misapplied on any other assumption. Be that, however, as it may, it will hardly be denied that Prof. Salmon has made some very effective points in reply to the "sceptical" writers, and occasionally succeeded in turning their arguments against themselves. His work will be found, if I mistake not, to be, in point of information, quite abreast of the scholarship of the day, and perhaps special attention should be called to the Lectures on Apocryphal and Heretical Gospels and Apocryphal Acts of the Apostles, as embodying the results of the latest investigations. Moreover, in going over well-beaten ground, he has made the way pleasant by the freshness and vivacity of his style; and, if it may be at all doubted how far his work is a solid contribution to the scientific study of the New Testament, it is certainly an extremely able defence of the views of the English apologetical school.

ROBERT B. DRUMMOND.

Advance Australia! an Account of Eight Years' Work, Wandering, and Amusement in Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria. By the Hon. Harold Finch-Hatton. (W. H. Allen.)

ACCOUNTS of life in the bush and gold diggings of Australia are apt to be much alike. Mr. Finch-Hatton has, however, succeeded in producing out of somewhat worn materials a very lively and amusing book. He is a shrewd observer, and a sharp and caustic critic both of colonial and home politics. About nine or ten years ago he went to Queensland to join a brother at a cattle run in the Mackay district. This he left for the Mount Britten gold fields, where he worked hard and laid out much capital, but his mining was not a success. He gives us a capital account of every thing and every sort of person connected with both these occupations.

"The true professional gold digger," he says, "passes his life in wandering about from one new rush to another. Any regular employment he considers beneath him; and except for the purpose of raising sufficient money to carry him on to the next diggings, he will never work for wages. No class of men work so hard; as soon as it is light in the morning he is off, and seldom knocks off before dark. That a man should work so hard to get gold is not in the least odd, but it is odd that the value he sets on it should be in exactly inverse proportion to the trouble it costs him to get it. And yet such is the case. As long as he is at work no miser could be more careful than a real digger in the actual process of collecting gold. When he has got it no spendthrift could be more reckless in flinging it away. Whether up to his knees in the freezing waters of the Snowy river, or grilling under the fires of a Queensland sun, no day is too long for him while he is on gold. Not a crevice of his claim is unexplored, not a particle of dirt likely to contain

gold is wasted; and he will spend as much time and trouble in collecting the finest particles of gold in his dish, as if he were an analytical chemist making an experiment in weights and measures. He toils patiently on, day after day, week after week, undismayed by failure, and quite unrelated by success, until the moment comes when something impels him irresistibly to squander all that he has collected."

At least ninety per cent., we are told, of the earnings of the diggers go in drink, and the remainder in good living, when it is to be had. And numerous as are the instances of enormous fortunes made in mining, almost all of them do more harm than good. Their possessors are smitten with an incurable mania for wild speculation, and as a rule end in being utterly ruined. Mr. Finch-Hatton remarks that besides the fatality that apparently attends all profits made from mining, statistics show it to be the least remunerative of all professions. The value of an ounce of gold is £3 10s., but it costs nearly £5 to raise an ounce.

"In Victoria, where mining is more economically and profitably worked than in any of the other colonies, the average earnings of every man connected with it in 1873 were only £98 per head, considerably less than he could have made at the lowest wages work in the colony. When we consider that every year some few individuals make enormous fortunes at it, the balance of loss to be distributed amongst the remainder is considerable."

One of the most interesting chapters in Mr. Finch-Hatton's book is the one on drink, and it is a sad one:

"The amount of hard steady drinking that goes on in all the towns of Queensland is astonishing. Brisbane is no exception to the rule. Bankers and business men, legislators and lawyers, doctors and tradesmen, they all make a practice of every now and then deserting their business and sallying forth to the nearest bar for a drink. Brandy and whisky are the favourite drinks, and the amount a man consumes in the twenty-four hours by this habit of *nipping* without ever getting quite drunk is surprising. No *habitué* of a Queensland town who wishes to find a business man ever goes to look for him first in his office. If he knows the run of the town, he will start the reverse way round the various public-houses, and if he fails to run the man he is looking for to ground, he will then go to his office, in hopes of catching him before he starts round for another series of drinks. At whatever hour of the day a man meets another whom he has not seen for, say, twelve hours, etiquette requires that he shall incontinently invite him to come and drink. This is the custom that pervades every class in the colony, and cannot be departed from without something more than a breach of good manners."

The system in the bush is totally different, and goes by the name of *knocking down one's cheque*. The bushman, while at work, is, as a rule, a sober man, drinking nothing but tea; but when he receives his wages (which, it would seem, are only paid at the end of long intervals) an irresistible impulse drives him to a public-house, he hands the money over to the publican, and drinks and drinks till the publican chooses to consider the money exhausted, when his victim is turned out of doors to recover as best he may. We have heard of this before, but it has certainly

never before been put in so telling a way as it now is by Mr. Finch-Hatton, who says,

"Of course, the man never gets a tithe of his money's worth in any shape or way—indeed, the kindest thing a publican can possibly do is to refuse him any more liquor at a very early stage of the proceedings; for cheques for enormous amounts are frequently *knocked down* in this way. A quarter of the worth of them, if honestly drunk out in bush liquor, would inevitably kill a whole regiment. I remember a man who for years had been a hard drinker. He went on the square—that is, he kept perfectly sober—for five years, during which time he raised a cheque of £600. With this he started down to the coast, intending to go home to the old country. On the way he was persuaded to have a drink. The old madness came over him, and in three weeks he had drunk out every penny of his cheque. At one of the public-houses at which he stayed he had champagne at a guinea a bottle in a bath in front of the house, with a pannikin by the side for all comers to help themselves."

The author thinks that most of the working men in Queensland spend the whole of their earnings in drink. Yet these poor men are not habitual drunkards. The extreme monotony of their lives makes some excitement at times necessary. And their usual diet, consisting of tea, beef and damper, renders a change of living indispensable to ward off scurvy and other diseases. Were the public houses decently managed and the liquor sold in them tolerably pure, much of the evil would be avoided. Mr. Finch-Hatton looks on the publicans as little better than murderers. He asserts that they habitually adulterate their liquor with the most violent poisons to an extent which renders a very moderate consumption sufficient to destroy life. Bluestone and tobacco are the favourite drugs in use, the effect of which is to cause temporary insanity, accompanied by raging thirst. He has seen a strong sober man driven perfectly mad by two glasses of so-called rum. They had not the slightest appearance of being drunk, but every appearance of having been poisoned, and did not recover from the effects for a fortnight. The legislature of Queensland, with a speaker who has thrice been convicted of felony, is too much occupied with intrigue and party contests to attend to such questions, and doubtless the publicans would bring sufficient pressure to avert any legislation against their evil practices.

Mr. Finch-Hatton has some pages on the subject of Federation, and he is guided in this, as in his severe strictures on the government and legislature of Victoria, by much sound sense. We have seen his name among the candidates for the next Parliament, and we hope he will succeed, and have an opportunity of bringing before the House his views, backed as they will be by knowledge and experience gained in the colonies, on a subject which is of vital importance to the empire.

We cannot say much for the illustrations, and the map is quite unworthy of the book.

WILLIAM WICKHAM.

History of Ireland for Schools. By William Francis Collier. (Dublin.)

In the discussion of educational questions, whether in England or Ireland, the study of history of course takes a prominent position. It is agreed on all hands that to teach the bare facts in the biographies of kings, though useful as an exercise of what may be called chronological memory, is useless for anything like a cultivation of the reasoning faculties of the mind or the creation of an intelligent interest in the great world of humanity—past, present, and to come. But it does not yet seem to have occurred, even to the enlightened, that in Irish schools and Irish families the philosophical study of history—history in the general and, above all, history in the particular—is of more importance to the young than can be estimated. It has been argued that Ireland has no history; and it is certainly true that the story of English interests in Ireland form the staple of what is taught as Irish history to classes in schools. But to understand these very interests, to realise distinctly that after the twelfth century the history of Ireland becomes the story of an actual fusion of races in Ireland, and the fierce struggle of the Anglo-Irish against the mother-country, when Geraldines, De Burghs, and O'Neills often joined forces and interests against a common foe, is to have made no small step in Irish history, and to have arrived at a dim perception of some, at least, of the causes of Irish woes. And then to bring Irish children to the fountain-head for information concerning facts, which they hear daily so hotly, and often, alas! so ignorantly and disloyally discussed, might surely do something to stem the future tide of obstruction and outrage. But is this to be done by text-books? Scarcely, we fear.

Dr. Collier's manuals of history and literature are so widely used in schools and families that we have the less compunction in discussing the probable usefulness of the one before us. It bears "For Schools" on its title-page; "For Teachers" we should think the better title. For schools, its probable fate (we have known much of Dr. Collier's manuals, and speak of them with all respect) will be to be learnt by heart with much difficulty—the names and facts are so strangely unfamiliar to Irish children—and then elaborately forgotten. For teachers, the facts, clearly and, as far as we have been able to judge, accurately given, will render the book valuable as a reference to ensure accuracy in their own commentaries on the philosophical, or, rather, truly historical, bearing of the facts. But where is this intelligent commentary to come from, when the Irish assistant-master or mistress has no more philosophical idea concerning Ireland than a frantic impression that the "hated Saxon" is at the bottom of all her varied woes, or an equally frantic desire, on the other side, that the whole Irish race might be extirpated at one blow?

Dr. Collier begins with a sufficiently interesting account of Ireland before the Conquest, detailed enough, we fear, to puzzle young learners, yet with no special mention of a subject without which there can be no true comprehension of Irish history—viz., the tribal system, the system on which Ireland was governed and divided. A clear account of the working of this system, together with

its after influence on many a "land question," would be worth many names of mythical Irish chiefs. When Dermot M'Morrough, for instance, parted so lightly with lands to the Norman adventurers, a notable point in the transaction was that the Irishman, with his tribal views of land, was as wholly ignorant of what he was granting as the Norman, holding by feudal tenure, was of what he was demanding. This is a typical instance of English misunderstanding of Irish circumstances, and explains much that follows. In Church matters, again, unless Church organisation in Ireland can be distinctly seen to be as entirely different from the English and continental system as the tribal system was from the feudal, no true idea can be obtained of the differing characteristics and consequent needs of the country. Henry II. had no idea of these things, neither, we fear, have modern Irish schools, to say nothing of their teachers. They will not learn very distinctly from this little book that the so-called conquest of Ireland was but a fierce struggle between the king of England and certain disaffected nobles of his, who had lost their own lands in England, and were in danger of acquiring too many in Ireland. The long years of oppression and misrule that followed were due to England's weakness rather than to her wickedness, to the impossibility of establishing a feudal system in Ireland, where the king, though feudal lord, had no lands at all, and those who held under him had far more extensive estates than were ever granted to barons in England. Thus the necessary binding together was wanting, and the inevitable contact with the Irish tribal system did the rest.

Certain vivid touches, we think, are wanting in Dr. Collier's manual, as in many another. St. Patrick working a social as well as religious reform, and the after aspect of Ireland, with its towns of schools, always at the entrances of the rivers, thus falling an easy prey to Danish invaders; O'Neill, with his dream of uniting racked and divided Ireland under one head, Edward Bruce (a dream not so faithless to Irish interests as might at first appear) and his earnest and pathetic appeal to Pope John XXII.; the Red Earl, type of the turbulent Norman adventurers whom Henry II. had dreaded; the picturesque Art McMorrrough and his meeting with the Earl of Gloucester in the Vale of Ovoca—all these are named, but their significance scarcely indicated with sufficient force.

But space fails us; and over the burning ground of later Irish history we are not disposed to walk. It is to the right understanding of earlier times that we must look to form the Irish judgments of later events. And if children in Ireland continue only to learn dry historical facts by heart, where is this understanding to come from? A history of Ireland for scholars may exist; but the ideal history of Ireland for schools, with simple and vivid description, and clear, impartial, yet philosophical setting forth of cause and effect, physical and spiritual, so to speak, has yet to be written. KATHLEEN KNOX.

La Poésie du Moyen-âge : Leçons et Lectures. Par Gaston Paris. (Paris : Hachette.)

We are very glad to see that M. Gaston Paris has collected in volume form some of his essays on mediaeval literature; and the only fault we have to find with the book is that it might have held still more. Thus, not to speak of articles in *Romania*, there is, if our memory does not play us tricks, an admirable protest against the strange depreciation of French mediaeval literature common with certain French critics, which is buried somewhere in the *Bulletins* of the Société des Anciens Textes. However, perhaps M. Paris may be keeping this and other work for another volume, which will in its turn be welcome.

The present contains seven articles or papers, all of which seem to have been either delivered at the Collège de France or read at the Académie des Inscriptions. Four of the papers—on the *Chanson de Roland*, from a patriotic and historical point of view chiefly; on that curious "comedy-sister" of *Roland*, the *chanson* of Charlemagne's Eastern pilgrimage; on the Hermit story, known to all Englishmen through Parnell's version and its transformations; and on old French versions of the *Ars Amoris*—are all valuable and interesting papers of their kind. They are, however, both shorter and, on the whole, less important than the two first and the last papers, dealing respectively with "La Poésie du Moyen-âge," "Les Origines de la Littérature française," and, lastly, with the author's father, Paulin Paris. This last, with its vivid sketch of a singularly useful, distinguished, and happy career, is, perhaps, the most likely to please the general reader. The fact that the devotion of father and son to French literature, though equally strong and equally fruitful, differs a little in the manner of its expression, gives a precision and savour to the panegyric which is sometimes wanting in similar work. It is, however, upon the two first essays that we should specially rest the claims of the book. On such subjects every literary man knows how easy it is to generalise (even to generalise with a certain amount of brilliancy) at the expense of very slight erudition, and with the result of little or no benefit, sometimes of positive harm, to the reader. The solid learning which underlies M. Gaston Paris's bold and steady outline sketches can perhaps only be appreciated by one who has (to however much less an extent) some learning of the same kind. No part of political or literary history has suffered more than the history of the Middle Ages from the habit which men of genius have of taking partial views and generalising from them. And it is difficult to say whether the rosy-coloured Middle Age of the early romantic writers in England and Germany or the pitch-black Middle Age of Michelet is farther from the truth.

M. Gaston Paris is always sober, though never dull: he is always prepared with the sufficient particular instances, though never afraid to lay down the general law. It is not often that a single volume of literary essays contains at once examples of such breadth of outline as these two papers, and of such accuracy of detail as the papers mentioned above.

GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

NEW NOVELS.

Entangled. By E. Fairfax Byrrne. In 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

A Second Life. By Mrs. Alexander. In 3 vols. (Bentley.)

The Chronicles of Castle Cloyne; or, Pictures of the Munster People. By M. W. Brew. In 3 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

Zig-Zag: a Quiet Story. By Gertrude M. Ireland Blackburne. (London Literary Society.)

Lanhorst: a Story of Sixty Years Ago. By Mrs. Ensell. (Elliot Stock.)

Kamihameha: A Romance of Hawaii. By C. M. Newell. (Putnam's Sons.)

The Story of Denise. (Maxwell.)

Under the Snow. By Catherine Macquoid. (S. P. C. K.)

THERE cannot, we think, be any doubt in the mind of a competent reader that *Entangled* is a story of real genius. I do not mean genius of that highest and most commanding order which takes us captive in such books as *Jane Eyre*, or *Vanity Fair*, or *Adam Bede*, but genius nevertheless—that fine masterliness of handling which comes of the union of veracious imaginative vision with the power of rendering it, or one might say of vision alone, for the rendering is in comparison a subsidiary thing, a matter of acquirement and culture. Miss Byrrne shows her full powers not in creation of character or invention of incident, for her personages in repose do not specially impress us, and her incidents have no great artistic value; but in her marvellously vivid and impressive treatment of strong or delicate situations. Many an inferior novelist makes us feel more deeply interested in A. or B. as a mere man or woman; it is only when Miss Byrrne has brought A. and B. to a point where their lives intersect in some fine crisis of emotion that we come really under the spell of her imaginative enchantments. But when once we are subjugated there is no escape. The writer holds us as the ancient mariner held his listener, and for the time we live only in the lives which are acting or agonising before us. Undoubtedly, the most interesting person in Miss Byrrne's story is Aurelius Brackenbay, the half-lost soul to whom comes one neglected impulse which might have been his final redemption; but even Brackenbay, interesting as he is in himself, does not take our imaginative sympathy by storm until we reach that profoundly and terribly impressive scene in which he confesses to the wife who has ceased to trust him the horrible story of how his dull-witted brother has expiated upon the scaffold the crime for which he himself ought to have suffered, and points out how she herself has unwittingly set the hounds of justice upon his track. I can remember nothing of the same kind in the fiction of the last few years which in intensity of powerful realisation can be set by the side of this chapter. The criminal, who has been something much worse than a mere criminal, brings his crushing misery so intimately home to us that for a moment we actually feel tempted to set ourselves on his side and join in his fierce impeachment of the stainless, generous, selfless wife whom he has wronged

so cruelly. The feeling is but momentary: we set it aside with a thrill of shame; but to have induced such a feeling even for one brief instant is nothing less than a triumph. There is another conversation between Heloise and Jasper Warren which, in a much quieter way, is equally memorable; but the book abounds in these things, and they suffice to make its impression sharp, deep and enduring. Those who read *Entangled* a second time (and with one perusal no reader ought to be satisfied) will have time to note something that they may miss at first—the intellectual penetration and fine literary finish of some of those reflective passages which are sacrificed so remorselessly in the fatal facility of skipping, but which cannot be skipped without serious loss, for they have both pregnancy and point. As a last word upon a noble novel, I must endeavour to vindicate my judicial discrimination by the critical observation that Jasper bears far too strong a likeness to Daniel Deronda.

Mrs. Alexander is an approved manufacturer of fiction, and her wares have found such favour with the ordinary circulating library novel-reader that serious criticism of them, whether favourable or the reverse, would probably be as ineffectual as criticism of Pears' Soap or Eno's Fruit Salt. A novel, like a moulding, can be produced either artistically or mechanically; and, as in both cases, there are numbers of people who are quite satisfied with the machine-made product, it would be unfair to deal very severely with Mrs. Alexander because she prefers the method of manufacture to the method of art. Her characters, like certain designs, have no special resemblance to any living or possible original, but they are so familiar that their want of lifelikeness does not strike us until we begin to examine them. Her incidents are the somewhat dingy "properties" of generations of novelists, but they have gained the charm of custom; and as she can weave her hackneyed materials into a fabric which at first sight has a look of novelty, the subscriber to Mudie's is satisfied, and perhaps the critic has no right to complain. In opening *A Second Life* we know at once that we are on well-trodden ground. When in the first chapters of a novel we read of the sudden death of a reputedly wealthy man, who leaves behind him a widow and a beautiful daughter, we do not need to be told that the daughter is found to be penniless; and when the unpleasant but wealthy suitor puts in an appearance we are quite sure that the new heroine will follow the example of scores of predecessors by marrying him in order to ensure comfort for her mother. Of course the wealthy suitor turns out to be a brute of a husband, and in devising a plan of escape for the heroine there is at least some room for original ingenuity on the part of the novelist. Mrs. Alexander has really hit upon something new. The ill-used wife, with her husband and a party of friends, are engaged in an Alpine climb. She lingers behind the rest of the party with one of the guides, who has been well bribed to play his part, and at a convenient moment she slips away and hides behind a rock. The guide raises a cry and says that he has seen her fall down a crevasse; and, though of course her body cannot be seen, no one thinks of doubting his statement, and her death is taken for

granted by everybody. Then she reappears and lives the "second life" which gives the book its title, until we are half way through the third volume, when the exigencies of novel manufacture compel the author to set things in train for a comfortable conclusion. Everything is managed in a most satisfactory manner; and so we reach the end of a novel which, though as unnatural and improbable as a story well can be, is really not destitute of a certain kind of entertainment.

Irish novels have gone somewhat out of fashion, but if we have many such stories as good as *The Chronicles of Castle Cloyne* there is certain to be a revival of a once popular vogue. The author has such intimate knowledge of the life with which she deals, such fine observation, such facility in vivid portraiture, such command of unforced humour, and of pathos which touches us intimately without harrowing us painfully, that we are led along from the first page of her novel to the last with no abatement of sympathetic interest. This certainly is not a machine-made story; it reads rather like a transcript from life, and has the charm which belongs to all work which is the outcome of creative enjoyment. There is a fine combination of realisable detail with panoramic breadth, and the story is successful alike as a study of individual character and as a picture of the larger aspects of life in Munster in the years immediately preceding and succeeding the terrible potato famine. Oonagh MacDermott is not only a sweet and winning heroine, but a strong and noble one; and the author has shown both courage and originality in refraining from making her either one of a pair of happy lovers or the broken-hearted damsel who is favoured by some modern feminine novelists. Most writers of fiction seem to take for granted Byron's dictum that love is "woman's sole existence," whereas the truth is that it is nothing of the kind; and a work of imagination which does something to weaken the force of a sentimental falsehood is worth something, if only on that account. It will, however, be justly inferred from what has been said that *The Chronicles of Castle Cloyne* has other and even more important claims to the consideration of those who can appreciate a story which is at once good in itself and admirably told.

Miss Ireland Blackburne's *Zig-Zag* is written in accordance with a certain theory of the art of fiction. It is, therefore, difficult, almost impossible, to estimate her novel adequately without discussing her theory exhaustively, and for such discussion space is wanting. "It was," we learn from the preface, "a fancy of the writer's to see whether anything could be done by drawing every-day characters in every-day life, without any attempt at introducing the atmosphere of glamour and sensation which belong to those whom children call 'people in books';" and it need hardly be remarked that the artistic value of this "fancy" depends entirely upon the meaning attached to the words "glamour" and "sensation." If Miss Ireland Blackburne uses them as equivalents for any kind of unreality, it is clear that it is well to avoid them; but, if I may judge from her practice, I should infer that when she declares against "glamour" and "sensation" she is indulging in a veiled impeachment of that process of selection which is adopted not deliberately,

but instinctively, by every true artist. *Zig-Zag* is a clever book, but it is not so good a book as it would have been if it had been written independently of a theory. There are too many people in it to begin with; and even the interesting people are portrayed photographically rather than artistically, so that our interest is lost in a crowd of details that make no appeal to the imagination. Miss Ireland Blackburne has learned the truth that fiction is a mirror of life; but she has yet to learn that it is a magic mirror which reflects only its essential and characteristic elements.

Lanherst is a readable story, not in any way noteworthy, but carefully and pleasantly written. Mrs. Ensell is probably a warm admirer of Mr. George MacDonald, for many of the reflections made by herself and her characters are very much in his peculiar manner, and they occasionally betray some of his fine and penetrating insight. It must, however, be added that the construction of *Lanherst* is exceedingly loose, and that the young men and maidens are decidedly disappointing.

It is possible, indeed probable, that out of the materials at his disposal Mr. Newell might have made a very interesting book on the history and folklore of Hawaïi; but it is painfully clear that he has been unable to weave them into an interesting romance. As I have to admit that I have found it impossible to read *Kaméameha* I have hardly the right to criticise it, though it may be that a certain measure of criticism is involved in this admission.

The Story of Denise bases its claim to consideration on the fact of its being "founded upon the celebrated comedy drama by Alexander Dumas." Without passing any opinion upon the foundation, it may be said that the superstructure is of rubbish all compact. As a column of comment would only be a dilution of this statement why should it be written?

Mrs. Macquoid always writes charmingly, and the two prettily told and prettily illustrated stories in her latest little volume may be heartily commended to the young readers for whom they have been written.

JAMES ASHCROFT NOBLE.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Wise Women of Inverness, and other Miscellanies. By William Black. (Macmillan.) There is not much substance in these "miscellanies"; but, as we have read most of them with a good deal of pleasure, we are not disposed to find fault with Mr. Black for collecting them into a volume. "The Wise Women of Inverness" is a story of an old farmer who has defrauded his niece of her property, and, when her lover threatens him with "the lawyers," has recourse to supernatural aid for the purpose of causing the young man's death. The "wise women" play him false, and the tragedy ends in rather commonplace farce—the uncle, while engaged in his incantations, receiving a terrible fright from the apparition of a gallows (drawn in phosphorus), after which he returns to the path of honesty, and the course of true love thenceforward runs smooth. The character of the old scoundrel, with its mixture of abject superstition and malignant cunning, is admirably depicted. The "Rhymes by a Deer-

stalker" are, as the author honestly states, "reprinted chiefly from the novel entitled 'White Heather,'" which is now appearing in *Longman's Magazine*. We cannot say that they show signs of any original poetic gift, but some of the songs are pleasing. The best of them, perhaps, are the imitations of the manner of the old Scotch ballads. "A Gossip about the West Highlanders" is a disappointingly slight sketch of the characteristics of the people whom the author has portrayed so well in more than one of his novels. In "A Few Days more Driving" Mr. Black introduces once more some of the personages familiar to us in *The Strange Adventures of a Phæton*; and there is something of the charm of that agreeable book in his account of a coaching excursion to Guildford, Winchester, and Salisbury—founded, it would seem, on the real experiences of a company of travellers whose doings, if we are not mistaken, have already been related in print. "The Supernatural Experiences of Patsy Cong," which concludes the volume, we had read before in a magazine. It was scarcely worth reprinting.

Imperial Federation. By the Marquis of Lorne. (Sonnenschein.) This is a valuable treatise from a very competent authority. Lord Lorne's experience as Governor General of Canada entitles him to be listened to with respect. And he puts forward his own views with a moderation which must commend itself to all thoughtful and sensible men. He shows very conclusively how all important their connexion with the Mother Country is to our most thriving colonies, and how thoroughly they are aware of it. Our present system is capable both of improvement and development, but he warns his readers that it is far too early to have any cut-and-dried schemes as to the best manner in which closer union may be effected. The idea of "Imperial Federation" has already been received with anything but favour in some of the colonies, no doubt principally from a fear lest it should affect their pockets. One great difficulty is to form a scheme which shall reconcile the varied interests of every colony. This may seem to some insuperable, and Lord Lorne is against proposing any changes unless we first find that the colonies desire them. He takes as his motto "Go slow."

The Connection between England and Scotland. "Highways of History." By Ella S. Armitage. (Rivingtons.) The history of the relations between England and Scotland, from the Teutonic conquest of Northumbria down to the Act of Union, is a subject which might well afford material for a bulky volume. Mrs. Armitage has attempted the difficult task of giving an outline of this history in the compass of 162 small pages. While free from confusing minuteness of detail, the book shows competent knowledge of the subject, and the style is throughout lucid and agreeable. The difficult question of the cession of Lothian, and its causes and consequences, is treated with a correctness of appreciation which is wanting in some works of much greater size and pretension. We would suggest that, if a second edition should be called for, the author should append a chronological table, showing in parallel columns the principal events in the history of the English and Scottish kingdoms.

The Chinese painted by Themselves. By Col. Tcheng-Ki-Tong, Military Attaché of China at Paris. Translated from the French by James Millington. (Field & Tuer.) This little book is very good reading even in its English form, though we rather fancy that the French original, which we have not seen, has not quite received justice from the translator. If it is really the unassisted production of the Chinese gentleman whose "childlike and bland" coun-

tenance is presented to us in the frontispiece, he deserves great credit for his mastery of European modes of expression, and for his keen insight into the peculiarities of European society. It is evident that the faculty of humour is not exclusively a Western possession. Nothing could be neater than the following remark, which the writer appends to his chapter on Chinese proverbs :

"These maxims have no known author; they live in memory, and often occur in conversation and writing. They are habits of the mind. There are also others with an odour of realism inadmissible by delicate tastes, and which I pass over in silence, not knowing Latin enough to translate them, and brave—my own scruples. But, perhaps, one day I may speak of them again, when I have studied Rabelais."

The book contains abundance of good-humoured sarcasm about the blunders made by European travellers in their descriptions of China; and the author's reply to the charge of "suspiciousness" brought against his countrymen is particularly happy. He says that he finds the society of the artistic classes more to his liking than that of any other class among Europeans. With a good deal of archness, he confesses his inability to see the use of the legal profession, which, it seems, has nothing corresponding to it in his own country. On the subject of education, Col. Tcheng observes :—

"I have noticed that in Europe the State is more particularly pre-occupied with making programmes than in teaching methods. I confess this appears to me logically faulty, and there are many chances that instruction thus presented, whatever the spirit of it may be, will bear but little fruit. Only the spirit of the instruction is, in truth, attended to; and it is considered satisfactory, and the end attained, if the masters leave off drawing their examples from religious morality, and select them from a manual of Positivist philosophy. In fact, the Government concerns itself in the system of instruction with a certain number of details which concern opinions, and the system is imagined to be perfect if it contains some of the high-sounding fashionable phrases."

Although the interest of the volume, perhaps, consists chiefly in its revelation of the aspects in which European life presents itself to a stranger from the far East, the author's account of the institutions and manners of his native land is well worth reading, and will considerably astonish those who are accustomed to regard the Chinese as a nation of semi-barbarians.

Introduction to our Earliest English Literature, from the Earliest Times to the Norman Conquest. By W. Clarke Robinson. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.) This book, notwithstanding its comprehensive title, deals solely with the Anglo-Saxon poetical literature, giving short extracts from the original texts, accompanied by translations and introductory remarks. Nearly every existing Anglo-Saxon poem of importance is represented in the specimens. In the extracts Dr. Robinson has adopted the orthography given in the various editions from which his selections were taken. There is something to be said for this practice, but the result is a curious medley. Some of the versions are very good, but others betray extreme carelessness. In one instance ("Finnesburg," line 5) Dr. Robinson has actually adopted in his translation (without any note of the fact) a reading totally different from that shown in his text. Neither of these readings is that of the MS., the one being a conjecture of Thorpe, the other of Ettmüller. The outline of Anglo-Saxon grammar would have been better omitted, as it is too meagre to be of any practical use. The Introduction, containing a sketch of the early history of the English race, and of its relation to the other branches of the Teutonic family, will be instructive to readers to whom the subject is new, but shows an unscholarly

inexactness of statement. In a foot-note Dr. Robinson makes the strange remark that "perhaps Mannus had something to do, as well as the Moon, with the naming of Monday"! He also adopts Grimm's exploded suggestion that the words "Goth" and "God" are etymologically allied, and seems to look with favour on the identification of the names "Goth" and "Jute." At the end of the volume (in order, as the author ingenuously observes, "to justify the title of the book") there is appended a "List of Anglo-Saxon Prose Writings," in which, by an extraordinary blunder, the *Blickling Homilies* are said to be in the Northumbrian dialect. The *Rushworth Gospels* are also classed as Northumbrian, although the language of the greater part of the version is Mercian. With careful revision the work might be rendered very valuable, but it is a pity for Dr. Robinson's reputation that he has allowed himself to publish so hasty and inaccurate a production.

"For Good Consideration." By Edward Butler. (Elliot Stock.) The author of this little volume of essays, or his publisher for him, has adopted a means of "squaring the critics" which is not only legitimate, but laudable. Until tastefully got up books are much more common than they are at present, no book-loving reviewer can have the heart to be very cruel to a volume which is printed in such excellent old-face type, and so perfect in its form of page, disposition of margins, and bevelled cloth binding. We have nothing worse to say of Mr. Butler's essays than that they will be highly acceptable to the many readers who delight in amiable moral and religious commonplace. The author seems to be an elderly Nonconformist solicitor, with the mildest of sentiments on all subjects except church establishments, to which he entertains a strong antipathy. The first essay, "A New Exercise for Legal Maxims," consists of twenty-five little sermons on such texts as "Qui facit per alium facit per se," "Caveat emptor," "Lex non cogit ad impossible," and so forth. Probably these venerable maxims were never before turned to purposes of religious edification, and the effect is decidedly funny. The writer tells one or two good stories from his professional experience—one of them relating to a lawyer's bill, the last item in which was, "To attending upon you when I found you were dead, 6s. 8d."

The Training of the Instinct of Love. By Francis Burdett Money Coutts. With a preface by Rev. Edward Thring. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.) Some time ago, Mr. Coutts published a reprint of Jeremy Taylor's *Marriage Ring*, one of the most poetical works of the man who has been said to have possessed "the richest imagination of any divine of the Reformed Episcopal Communion." Mr. Coutts's own book is written much on the same lines. Its direct object is to improve his readers, but we doubt whether the poetical diction which was found useful in the seventeenth century is the best vehicle in which grave truths can be communicated in the nineteenth. There is a discursiveness in Mr. Coutts's style which takes away the mind from the main object of the book, and causes the many true and wise things he says to lose their effect. The author of the *Anatomy of Melancholy* himself was not more fond of making quotations. We are in substantial agreement with very much that Mr. Coutts says, and are fully aware that the subjects he touches upon require searching treatment: the need is pressing, these are not times for delay. We believe, however, that the scientific aspects of the subject are, at present, more important than the imaginative. All sensible people, we should imagine, now concede that ethics is a science,

and that therefore, all our instincts demand logical as well as imaginative treatment.

Elf Island: a Fairy Tale. By Capt. T. Preston Battersby. (Griffith, Farran & Co.) This is a thoroughly good tale for children—pure and innocent in tone, without being charged with the twaddle which, with some persons, passes for religion. Holy things are spoken of as holy, but the reader is not at the same time informed that wicked actions are natural, and good ones the result of some special supernatural grace. Many persons who have long passed out of the mystic realm of childhood will be pleased by the wilder parts of the narrative. If we were in a mood for fault-finding, which we are not, we might remark that the points of junction between those things which might have happened and those things which, according to our present lights, are impossible, are not sufficiently hidden. Capt. Battersby evidently possesses the faculty for writing books which will stimulate the imagination of children. It is a gift much to be envied. We trust that he will not permit it to remain uncultivated.

The Life and Speeches of the Marquis of Salisbury. By F. S. Pulling. In 2 vols. (Sampson Low.) Mr. Pulling is to be congratulated on two accounts: first, for the opportuneness of his publication; and, second, for being able to fill his two volumes with so much excellent literary matter not of his own composition. But we must be allowed to add that a "sometime professor of modern history" might have been expected to show a little more impartiality, if not in praising his hero, at least in vilifying his political opponents.

Our Cruise to New Guinea. By Arthur Keyser. (Ridgway.) This pleasant little narrative might have appeared more advantageously as a magazine article. We can hardly agree with the author, or with the friends who suggested its publication, that it "contains several facts about New Guinea that are little known"; but it gives a lively picture of the ceremonies connected with the proclamation of the British Protectorate, the reception and appearance of the chiefs, shooting excursions on shore, and the lighter incidents of the expedition generally.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A SUBSCRIPTION-LIST is being formed in England with a view to presenting a free-will offering to the American poet, Walt Whitman. The poet is in his sixty-seventh year, and has—since his enforced retirement, some years ago, from official work in Washington, owing to an attack of paralysis—maintained himself precariously by the sale of his works in poetry and prose, and by occasional contributions to magazines. Mr. W. M. Rossetti, 5 Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Square, acts as treasurer, and Mr. Herbert H. Gilchrist, 12 Well Road, Hampstead, as hon. secretary for this scheme.

UNDER the title of *Bibliographia Liturgica: Missalia Ecclesiarum et Ordinum*, Mr. W. H. James Weale has in the press a catalogue of books in use in the offices of the Church. It will give, under the name of every church, whether cathedral or collegiate, and of every religious order in the enjoyment of a special use, a list of its printed Missals. The description of these, based on personal collation, is accompanied by a reference to the works in which information relating to them is to be found, and the libraries in which copies are preserved, thus affording the means of following the history of the use from the earliest-printed edition down to the present time, or to the introduction of the Tridentine Books. The catalogue will be preceded by a list of the works

consulted, and followed by three appendices containing: (1) A chronological list of all missals printed prior to the year 1531; (2) An alphabetical list of liturgical printers and publishers, with the missals issued by them; and (3) A list of all places in which missals have been printed. The work will be published by subscription, through Mr. Quaritch; and the edition will be strictly limited to three hundred copies.

WE hear that a memoir of Hugh Conway is in preparation, to be published as a volume of Arrowsmith's "Bristol Library," which was inaugurated by *Called Back*. It will be based largely upon his letters, and will contain several of his early unpublished writings, together with an account of his later works. The first book he ever published, we may add, was a collection of songs and verses entitled *A Life's Idylls, and Other Poems* (1879).

THREE short stories by Hugh Conway were found by his widow among his papers after her return to England, and have been secured by Messrs. Tillotson & Son, of Bolton, who will, in the first instance, issue them serially in newspapers published simultaneously in all quarters of the world, in conjunction with their Octave of Short Stories, by Mr. William Black, Miss Braddon, Miss Rhoda Broughton, Mr. Wilkie Collins, Mr. T. Hardy, Mr. Joseph Hatton, Mrs. Oliphant, and "Ouida." "Ouida's" contribution, "A Rainy June," was the first story she ever wrote for newspaper publication; and these short stories by Hugh Conway will be the first from his pen to appear in this form, the longest, entitled "The Story of a Sculptor," being a sketch in three numbers. We believe that these are the only short complete tales the author left in MS.

FOR the next volume of the new edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, Mr. Theodore Watts has written on "Rossetti," Mr. H. M. Stephens on "Robespierre," and Mr. W. E. A. Axon on "William Roscoe."

WE understand that more than 50,000 copies of Dr. W. W. Hunter's *Brief History of the Indian People* have been issued in England and in India, including translations in the vernacular languages. A Burmese translation has been published at Rangoon within the last two months.

The Parliamentary History of the Last Half Century is the title of a work by Mr. John Raven announced for immediate publication by Mr. Elliot Stock.

MR. E. L. ARNOLD, son of Mr. Edwin Arnold, and author of a book entitled *On the Indian Hills* (1881), has in preparation a work on *Coffee: its Cultivation and Profit*, which will be published by Messrs. W. B. Whittingham & Co.

MESSRS. CASSELL & CO. have purchased the entire stock, copyright and plates, of the series of "Miniature Poets" hitherto published by Messrs. Kent & Co.; and the books in future will be issued under the title of "Cassell's Miniature Library of the Poets."

MR. ELLIOT STOCK is about to issue a cheap edition of Mr. Birrell's *Obiter Dicta*, which seems to have met with as cordial a reception in America as in this country.

MESSRS. RIVINGTONS have published a second edition of Canon Liddon's sermon, *A Father in Christ*, to which is prefixed a rejoinder, slightly longer than the original sermon, to Dr. Hatch's criticism in the June number of the *Contemporary Review*.

MR. RALSTON'S "Story-telling to Children of All Ages" at St. James's Hall last Tuesday was a charming entertainment, of which the worst that can be said is that the elder "children" predominated unduly over the younger. The

pleasure which it is Mr. Ralston's delight to give was enhanced by his generous consideration for those little matters that young people most appreciate.

MESSRS. CASSELL & CO. will issue next week a new edition of their *Handbook of the New Code*, by Mr. J. F. Moss, clerk to the Sheffield School Board, containing the latest instructions to inspectors, the new syllabus on drawing, &c., as recently issued by the Education Department.

MESSRS. SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & CO. announce a second edition of the Rev. T. Campbell Finlayson's criticism of Prof. Drummond's *Natural Law in the Spiritual World*, entitled *Biological Religion*.

IT seems that the practice of publishing novels as *feuilletons* in newspapers is becoming firmly established in this country, though still confined to the provincial press. Messrs. Tillotson & Son, of Bolton, who claim to be the originators of the practice, have certainly carried it to an extraordinary development. They have on their list some dozen novelists, including the names of Mrs. Oliphant, Miss Braddon, Mr. Wilkie Collins, Mr. William Black, and Mr. Walter Besant, who have promised to supply them with stories for serial publication in newspapers for the next two years. We are assured that publication in this form does not injure the subsequent circulation of the book in the orthodox three volumes, which shows that an entirely new class of readers has thus been found for writers who are already popular.

THE last issue of Mr. Quaritch's catalogues deals with the history, ethnology, and philology of America. Among the rarities included are several Aztec painted records; copies of Lord Kingborough's *Antiquities of Mexico* and of Audubon's *Birds of America*; a large number of MSS., treating of the early Spanish settlements, from the collection of the late Don J. F. Ramirez; and a series of autograph letters of American statesmen between 1796 and 1821.

To the notice in the ACADEMY of last week of the new Hungarian life peers should be added the names of M. Paul Hunfalvy, the philologist, and of Prof. Stoczek, the mathematician.

WITH reference to the notice in the ACADEMY of last week of *The Confessions of an English Opium Eater* in the "Parchment Library" series, which purports to be reprinted from the first edition of 1821, Mr. Bertram Dobell writes to us that he has a copy of the book, and that the date on the title-page is 1822, thus confirming our conjecture.

AMERICAN JOTTINGS.

It is interesting to find that Gordon's *Journals at Kartoum*, which are published in this country for one guinea, are issued in America from advance sheets, and therefore by consent of the English publishers, at two dollars (8s.).

A CURIOUS question concerning the new edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* is reported from America. It is said that the proprietors—presumably the English proprietors—have sold the original plates to Messrs. Scribner, who intend to bring out a cheap edition for circulation in the United States and also in Canada. But when Messrs. Scribners sent to Canada a large consignment of unbound copies, the Customs authorities at Montreal demanded that the *ad valorem* import duty should be determined not by the price proposed to be asked for the cheap edition, but by the price charged in England.

ANOTHER firm of American publishers, Messrs. Hubbard Bros., of Philadelphia, announce a series of supplementary volumes to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, intended to supply omis-

sions and to give biographies not only of persons who have died since their place in the alphabet was passed, but also of persons still living.

MESSRS. D. LOTHROP & CO., of Boston, announce a volume by Miss Rose Kingsley, entitled *The Children of Westminster Abbey*, which will be abundantly illustrated.

THE American Dante Society announces that Prof. E. A. Fay's concordance to the *Divina Commedia* will probably be finished by the end of next year.

MR. FRANCIS PARKMAN, the historian, has written an *Historic Handbook of the Northern Tour*, including Lakes George and Champlain, Niagara, Montreal, and Quebec.

THE second volume has just appeared of Prof. McMaster's *History of the People of the United States*, covering the period from 1790 to 1804.

THE Boston *Literary World* of June 13 contains the first part of a Ruskin bibliography, based to a large extent upon that of Mr. Shepherd.

WHEN the tablet erected to commemorate the life and services of Louis Agassiz was unveiled at Cornell University last month, the following letter from Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was read:—

"I regret that it will not be in my power to visit Ithaca, and be present at the unveiling of the tablet in memory of Louis Agassiz. My relations with the illustrious professor were of long standing and always most cordial, and to me delightful. It would be a great pleasure to me if I could be with the friends who are to do honour to his memory. We have borrowed distinguished men from the old world before his day. France lent us Lafayette. Germany spared us Steuben to lead and to discipline our armies. Switzerland has already sent us Albert Gallatin, the counsellor of Washington, the statesman identified with the history of the Government for more than half-a-century. He was still living when his fellow-countryman, Agassiz, reached our shore to blend his life with our American civilisation as unreservedly as did the great financier, diplomatist and scholar who had preceded him. The special work of Agassiz was to establish the scientific independence of his adopted country. The dream of his ambition was to make the favoured centres of the New World strong enough in their attractions to draw students from the older schools of Europe. No pent-up Utica could limit his aspirations. No, not even your wide-margined and wide-minded Ithaca could have filled the large measure of his magnificent ideals. 'How much money would you really like for your museum?' I once asked him. 'Ten millions,' was his instant answer. This enthusiasm spread among all with whom he came in contact. Students followed in his steps as the disciples of a new religion tread in the tracks of their teacher. This eloquence led captive the most obdurate assemblies, the least tractable of listeners. The purses of rich men opened like the mouths of his cyclostomata. The hard-featured country representatives flocked about him as the fishes gathered to listen to Saint Antony, as the birds flocked to hear the sermons of Saint Francis. It is vain that we should try to describe his fascinating personality, the memory of which must fade away with this passing generation. But his noble contributions to science will keep his name in lasting honour, and the vast museum which he founded will be his proud monument as long as science has its altars and its priesthood in our Western hemisphere."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE have on our table:—*The Country Banker*: his Clients, Cares, and Work, after an Experience of Forty Years, by George Rae (John Murray); *The Ways of Women*: a Study of their Virtues and Vices, their Charms and their Caprices, by Sidney Yorke (Maxwell); *The Purpose of Theosophy*, by Mrs. A. P. Sinnett (Chapman & Hall); *Hereditary Peers and Here-*

ditary Paupers: the two Extremes of English Society, by Samuel Hughan (Sonnenschein); *The Greater Origins and Issues of Life and Death*, by J. J. G. Wilkinson (James Speirs); *The Gordon Birthday Book*, edited by M. F. Billington (Remington); "Men Worth Remembering," John Knox, by Dr. W. M. Taylor (Hodder & Stoughton); *Champions of the Right*, by E. Gillatt (S. P. C. K.); *One Hundred and Sixty Culinary Dainties*: for the Epicure, the Invalid, and the Dyspeptic, by Samuel Hobbs (Dean & Son); *The Reporter's Handbook and Vade Meum*, by a Reporter, revised by T. A. Reed (F. Pitman); *Recollections of Woolwich during the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny*, and of the Ordnance and War Departments, together with a complete List of Past and Present Officials of the Royal Arsenal, by R. E. White (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.); *Forests and Forestry in Poland, Lithuania, the Ukraine, and the Baltic Provinces of Russia*, with Notices of the Export of Timber from Memel, Dantzig, and Riga, compiled by Dr. J. C. Brown (Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd); *Handbook of the New Code*, 1885, by J. F. Moss (Cassells); *What to do with our Girls*; or, Employments for Women, being a Complete and Authentic Handbook of all Employments obtained from Government, Official, and other Sources, by A. T. Vanderbilt (Houlston & Sons); *Go West*, by Percy Taylor (Wyman & Sons); *Italy Revisited*: a Series of Pictures, Sequel to "Italy and her Capital," by E. S. G. S. (City of London Publishing Company); *Analytical Questions on English History*, by Dr. T. M. Maguire (Harmsworth); *Ye Gestes of y' Lady Anne*: a Marvellous, Pleasaunt, and Comfortable Tayle, edited by Evelyn Forsyth, illustrated by A. Hennen Broadwood (Field & Tuer); *Life in the Ranks of the British Army, in India and on Board a Troopship*, by J. Brunlees Patterson (Maxwell); *Amateur Tommy Atkins*: being a Volunteer's Experiences, related in the Letters of Private Samuel Bagshaw to his Mother (Field & Tuer); *A Round Dozen*: Character Sketches, by Robert Overton (Dean & Son); *Spring Mornings in the East*, 1884, by P. A. W. (Kent); *Fair Representation*; an Essay, by Walter E. Smith (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.); *The Secret of Plato's Atlantis*, by Lord Arundell of Wardour (Burns & Oates); *The Squires*: a First-Classical and Im-Political Burlesque, by Aston Ryot (Chapman & Hall); *Second Best*: a Tale, by F. Bayford Harrison (Griffith, Farran & Co.); *The Decline and Fall of Whist*: an Old-fashioned View of a New-fangled Play, by the author of "Whist, or Bumblepuppy" (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.); *A Fortnight in a Waggonette*: Amusing Experiences by "One of the Party" (Field & Tuer); *Manitoba Described*: being a Series of General Observations upon the Farming, Climate, Sport, Natural History, and Future Prospects of the Country, by R. M. Christy, with Maps (Wyman & Sons); *Three Apostles of Quakerism*: Popular Sketches of Fox, Penn, and Barclay, by B. Rhodes, with Introduction by Dr. J. Stoughton (Nisbet); *Our Foreign Mission Work*: a Lecture on Foreign Missions, with Special Reference to those of the Baptist Society, by T. A. Penny (Alexander & Shephard); *Number One Brighton Street*; or, "When we assemble and meet together," by C. M. Macsorley (S. P. C. K.); *The Russian Revolt*: its Causes, Condition, and Prospects, by Edmund Noble (Boston, U.S.: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.); *Goose-Quill Papers*, by Louise Imogen Guiney (Boston, U.S.: Roberts Bros.); *Man's Birthright*; or, the Higher Law of Property, by E. H. G. Clark (New York: Putnam's Sons); *Plutarch on the Delay of the Divine Justice*, Translated with an Introduction and Notes, by Andrew P. Peabody (Boston, U.S.: Little, Brown & Co.); *Hegel's Aesthetics*: a Critical Exposition, by J. S. Kedney (Chicago: Griggs); &c., &c.

ORIGINAL VERSE.

KALANOS TO ALEXANDER.
... φάνας γὰρ ὅτι δε Βασιλῶν αὐτῷ
ἐντυχόντος απάντεται.—*Arrian.*

My life is lived. . . . What else? Why should I stay,
A burden unto all my friends, and thee,
Languishing slow in helpless pain away?
Why not return into the Outer Sea—
The Quiet that encircles thee and me?

Life—what is Life? I've thought upon it long—
I've found the best of Life is—Not to Be.
Gall in the honey; discord in the song;
And the red roses fade upon the tree—
No joy of Life that lasts: thus much know we.

And most to those who rightly strive to live
Is life a pain—to those athirst to know
Of Truth, and do it. The gods no answer give—
Knowledge is vain—man blind and weak—
and so,
Thinkest thou not, 'tis better that I go?

'Tis well that I have looked upon thy face,
O Beautiful, and hard thy voice, and known
The glory of man's spirit, and the grace.
Nay—no, farewell! Ere many weeks be flown
We two shall meet and greet in Babylon.

A. WERNER.

OBITUARY.

DR. GEORGE MOBERLY, bishop of Salisbury and formerly head master of Winchester, died on July 4 at the ripe age of eighty-two years. The period of his headmastership was in length just double the period of his episcopate; and it is by his connection with Winchester that his name will always be best known. He was a headmaster of a type now old-fashioned—a scholar, a gentleman, and an ecclesiastic, rather than an administrator. Himself a Winchester boy, and the father of Winchester boys, he helped to preserve the traditions of the school unimpaired through several generations. If he was not a great teacher, he exercised a permanent influence on his pupils by reason of his personal character and the wide range of his sympathies. Most of his published works are sermons, but while a tutor at Oxford he wrote an *Introduction to Logic*.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE *Revista Contemporánea* for June contains a review of Spanish contemporary novelists, giving the highest place to Perez Galdos, Juan Valera, and Alarcon among the older, and to Pereda, Doña E. Pardo Bazan, and Palacio Valdés among more recent living writers. The realism of these last is said to be quite independent of the French naturalistic school, and to be a legitimate descendant of the Picaresque novel. A notice of Fernández Duro's "La Armada invencible" is taken up with a narrative by Don Francisco de Cuellar of his shipwreck on the west coast of Ireland, and his subsequent adventures. His account of the native Irish agrees in many respects with Spenser's: he always speaks of them as "salvajes." In the last number D. Chaulié begins a welcome addition to his "Cossas de Madrid," with a notice of the popular and political songs and couplets of the last and present centuries. Rodriguez Mourelo brings to a close his "Horas de Trabajo"; the condition of the mercantile marine and of the agricultural labourers in Galicia is very bad. The "Guide to Simancas," by F. Diez Sanchez, and the sharp polemic of Miguel Sanchez with Señor Montaña are also concluded in these numbers.

THE papers of the most general interest in the *Boletín de la Real Academia de la Historia* for June are some fine inedited hymns by Gil

de Zamora (Saec. XIII.) in honour of the Blessed Virgin; the inventory of the household effects of a Morisco lady of Teruel, arrested by the Inquisition in 1583; and some copies of Roman inscriptions and remains in Catalonia.

ORTHOGRAPHY FOR NATIVE NAMES OF PLACES.

THE Council of the Royal Geographical Society have adopted the following rules for such geographical names as are not, in the countries to which they belong, written in the Roman character. These rules are identical with those adopted for the Admiralty charts, and will henceforth be used in all publications of the society.

1. No change will be made in the orthography of foreign names in countries which use Roman letters: thus Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, &c., names will be spelt as by the respective nations.

2. Neither will any change be made in the spelling of such names in languages which are not written in Roman character as have become by long usage familiar to English readers: thus Calcutta, Cutch, Celebes, Mecca, &c., will be retained in their present form.

3. The true sound of the word, as locally pronounced, will be taken as the basis of the spelling.

4. An approximation, however, to the sound is alone aimed at. A system which would attempt to represent the more delicate inflections of sound and accent would be so complicated as only to defeat itself.

5. The broad features of the system are that vowels are pronounced as in Italian and consonants as in English.

6. One accent only is used—the acute—to denote the syllable on which stress is laid.

7. Every letter is pronounced. When two vowels come together each one is sounded, though the result, when spoken quickly, is sometimes scarcely to be distinguished from a single sound, as in *ai*, *au*, *ei*.

8. Indian names are accepted as spelt in Hunter's *Gazetteer*.

The amplification of the rules is given below:

Letters	Pronunciation and Remarks	Examples
a	ah, a as in father	Java, Banána
e	eh, e as in benefit	Tel-el-Kebir, Olé-leh, Yezo, Medina, Levúka, Peru
i	English e; i as in <i>ravine</i> ; the sound of ee in <i>beet</i> . Thus, not <i>Feejee</i> , but	Fiji, Hindi
o	o as in <i>mote</i> ...	Tokio
u	long u as in <i>Anute</i> ; the sound of oo in <i>boot</i> . Thus, not <i>Zooloo</i> , but	Zulu, Sumatra
ai	All vowels are shortened in sound by doubling the following consonant. Doubling of a vowel is only necessary where there is a distinct repetition of the single sound	Yarra, Tanna, Mecca, Jidda, Bonny
au	English i as in <i>ice</i> ... ow as in <i>how</i> . Thus, not <i>Foochow</i> , but	Nuulúa, Oosima
ao	is slightly different from above	Shanghai
ei	is the sound of the two Italian vowels, but is frequently slurred over, when it is scarcely to be distinguished from ey in the English <i>they</i>	Fuchau
b	English b	Macao
c	is always soft, but is so nearly the sound of s that it should be seldom used. (If <i>Celebes</i> were not already recognised it would be written <i>Selebes</i> .)	Beirút, Beilál
		Celebes

Letters	Pronunciation and Remarks	Examples
ch	is always soft as in <i>church</i>	Chingchin
d	English d	
f	English f. ph should not be used for the sound of f.	
g	Thus, not <i>Haiphong</i> , but is always hard. (Soft g is given by j)	Haifong, Nafa
h	is always pronounced when inserted	Galápagos
j	English j. Dj should never be put for this sound	
k	English k. It should always be put for the hard c.	
kh	Thus, not <i>Corea</i> , but The Oriental guttural ...	Korea
gh	is another guttural, as in the Turkish	Khan
l		Dagh, Ghazi
m	As in English	
n	has two separate sounds, the one hard as in the English word <i>finger</i> , the other as in <i>singer</i> . As these two sounds are rarely employed in the same locality, no attempt is made to distinguish between them	
p	As in English	
q	should never be employed; qu is given as kw	Kwangtung
r		
s		
t		
v		
w		
x		
y	is always a consonant, as in <i>yard</i> , and therefore should never be used as a terminal, i or e being substituted.	Kikáyu
z	Thus, not <i>Mikindány</i> , but not <i>Kwaly</i> , but English z ... Accents should not generally be used, but where there is a very decided emphatic syllable or stress, which affects the sound of the word, it should be marked by an acute accent	Mikindáni Kwale Zulu Tongatábu, Galápagos, Paláwan, Saráwak

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BOULLIER, A. *Un roi et un conspirateur: Victor Emmanuel et Mazzini, leurs négociations secrètes et leur politique*. Paris: Plon. 3 fr. 50 c.
- BOURBAKI, Le général, par un de ses anciens officiers d'ordonnance. Paris: Plon. 10 fr.
- BRODRECK, A. *Münzen aus der römischen Kaiserzeit, nach den Originalem im brit. Museum abgebildet*. Stuttgart: Metzler. 1 M. 50 Pf.
- FALCONI, L. *Metrika classica o Metrica barbara. L'esametro latini e il verso sillabico italiano*. Wien: Frick. 3 M.
- HIRSCHFELD, G. *Paphlagonische Felsengräber. Ein Beitrag zur Kunstgeschichte Kleinasiens*. Berlin: Dümmler. 6 M.
- KRAFFT, H. *Souvenirs de notre tour du monde*. Paris: Hachette. 15 fr.
- MONNIER, M. *Un printemps sur le Pacifique. Iles Hawaï*. Paris: Plon. 4 fr.
- RIEGER, K. *Schiller's Verhältnis zur französischen Revolution*. Wien: Konegen. 1 M.
- SVOBODA, A. *Kritische Geschichte der Ideale*. 1. Bd. 1. Lfg. Leipzig: Grießen. 1 M. 80 Pf.

THEOLOGY.

- LIPSIUS, E. A. *Philosophie u. Religion. Neue Beiträge zur wissenschaftl. Grundlegg. der Dogmatik*. Leipzig: Barth. 5 M.

HISTORY.

- DROYSEN, G. *Bernhard v. Weimar*. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 15 M.
- GAMA BARROS, H. *Historia da administração pública em Portugal, nos séculos XII al XV*. T. 1. Lisbon: 36 r.

GEFEGHT, das, v. Weissenburg. Eine taktisch kriegsgeschichtl. Studie von S. v. B. Berlin: Liebel. 2 M. 50 Pf.

OHNESORGE, W. Der Anonymus Valesii de Constantino. Kiel: Lipsius. 2 M. 60 Pf.

OVIDIO Y BANOS, Jos. Historia de la conquista y población de la provincia de Venezuela. T. I. Madrid: Navarro. 60 r.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

A CORRECTION.

Trinity College, Dublin: July 4, 1885.

May I be allowed space in the ACADEMY to correct an *erratum* (mine, not the printer's) in my article on Political Economy in the recently published volume of the new edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*? In the remarks there made on Jevons I attribute to him the proposition that "in every case of exchange the quantity of each of the articles concerned, multiplied by its utility, is the same." This is, of course, as it stands, unmeaning. Any one who understands the subject will perceive that what was intended was not utility in its ordinary sense, but what Jevons called "final utility," of which the preceding sentence had spoken, and which alone is peculiar to his theory. I request such of your readers as may occupy themselves with my article to supply before "utility," in the sentence above quoted, the word "final," which was omitted by inadvertence.

JOHN K. INGRAM.

ERRORS IN ANGLO-SAXON NAMES.

Nottingham: July 6, 1885.

May I, under the pretext of Mr. Bradley's review of Mr. F. York Powell's *History of England*, enter an humble protest against the grammatical blunders and groundless guesses on the subject of Anglo-Saxon names that still pass current in our literature? Mr. Bradley rightly objects to "Hwiccas" as the name of the "Hwican" or "Hwiccas," for, if there be any authority for this compound, there can be none for the ungrammatical "setas." Every Anglo-Saxon noun does not form its plural in *as*, though this seems to be a current delusion. The tribe names in "sætan" or "sæte," nom. pl., have suffered singularly in our histories. The unauthorised pl. "sætas," "setas," is used by Freeman, Stubbs, and Green, although Kemble, *Saxons in England*, i. 78, employs the correct form. Green goes even further than this, for he uses, evidently quite unconsciously, the gen. pl. form "satna" in *Elmedsetna*, *Elmedsetna* (*Making of England*, 257 n. 1, 155), *Pecsetna* (*Id.*, p. 155), *Chilternsetna* (*Id.*, 155).^{*} Mr. De Gray Birch has even another form of this word. In his *Cartularium Saxonicum*, i., p. 462, note 1, he speaks of the "Magassetæ." I am afraid many such errors arise from the current delusion that Anglo-Saxon may be

studied without bothering with the grammar. Reinhold Schmid found that he was "durch die Leichtigkeit getäuscht, mit der man sich das erste Verständniß der angelsächsischen Sprache eröffnet" (Preface to first edition of the Anglo-Saxon laws). He accordingly devoted several years to the close study of Anglo-Saxon, an example too seldom followed in England.

With regard to the name Éadric Stréona, Mr. Bradley is quite right in objecting to his being called "Eadric the Grasper." First of all, it is very misleading, for there are already three different translations of "Stréona" in the field. Prof. Freeman translates it by "the Gainer" (*Norman Conquest*, i. 354); Lappenberg by "der Erwerber" (i. 436); and "der Emporkömmling" (i. 460); A. D. Jørgensen as "the Strong" (*Den nordiske Kirkes Grundlagelse*, p. 432). There is no evidence of the existence of an Anglo-Saxon word with any of these meanings. They seem to be all founded upon the derivative verb "stréoman" or (with *Umlaut*) "strienan." I believe that "Stréona" is not a nickname at all, but a second name.

It is certain that about Éadric's time the Anglo-Saxons began to find their single names insufficient for the purpose of identification. Hence we find the use of nicknames beginning to be common. Whether this was a result of Scandinavian influence or not we need not here inquire. There are also traces of another system of giving the requisite identification to a man. This was by giving him two names, both of which were proper Teutonic full-names. Thus the Abbot of Abingdon, at the time of the Norman Conquest, was named "Eald-réd-Beorht-wine" ("abbatem Ealdredum qui et Brichinus dictus est: binomius [sic] enim erat.")—*Hist. Mon. de Abingdon*, i. 486). Again, in the Doomsday Survey an "Eduinus-Alfered" occurs at p. 234 b, col. 2. The recently-published Ramsey Chartulary has a "Koleman-Burried" (Burh-réd), A.D. 1153-1160 (i. 253); a "Godricus Raven," A.D. 1153-1160 (i. p. 255), and many similar examples of later date. Ælfric Bata and Ælfrie Puttoc are apparently further instances of this custom.[†] Probably it is this custom that has caused so many Anglo-Saxon and Old-Norse names to be preserved as modern surnames.

Although I cannot adduce an instance of "Stréona" as a personal name, there can be no doubt that it existed. The typical Aryan name is composed of two members, such as Ead-ríc. This is the full-name, which may be reduced to a pet name by the addition, to the first member, of different Aryan particles. One of these particles is represented by the Greek *-ων*, gen. *-ώνος*, *-ώνως* (see the numerous examples in Fick, *Die Griechischen Personennamen*, p. xxiv.); in Gothic by *-a* (often Latinised as *-o*); in Old-High German by *-o*; and in Anglo-Saxon by *-a*. Thus, men named Éad-ríc, Éad-gár, Éad-wulf, Éad-weard, or any other compound of Éad-, would be known familiarly as Ead-a. If we possess the full-name we can assume this pet form with absolute certainty, but we cannot learn from the pet form what was the full name. So that if we can prove the existence of full-names compounded with

* There is possibly an earlier instance of this usage in Gregory of Tours, *Historia Francorum*, ed. Arndt and Krusch, 220, 3, "Guntchramus Boso," compared with the "Boso" of 201, 19. Cf. "Bos-a" in Beda.

† Mr. Hunt, in the *Diet. of National Biography*, says "Bata" means "the bat," and "Puttoc" "the kite." There is no trace of either word in Anglo-Saxon. "Bata" is, in all probability, a pet form of a name in "Beadu-", and "Puttoc" may be compared with the pet form "Putt-a." There is an Anglo-Saxon pet particle *-nea*, occasionally *-ue*, so Puttoc=Putta.

"Stréon," we can confidently predicate a pet form "Stréon-a." Now "Stréon" did exist as a name particle. In that invaluable list of Anglo-Saxon (or, rather, Old-Northumbrian) names, the *Liber Vitae Dunelmensis*, which dates from the ninth century, I find the name "Streomerber" (p. 11, col. 1) and "Streon-uulf" (p. 29, col. 3). Florence of Worcester records the death of "Strenwoldus, miles fortissimus" in 987, and this is also recorded in the *Vita S. Oswaldi*, p. 456, where the name occurs as "Stremwold." Here we have "Stréon-" in combination with *-beorht*, *-wulf*, *-weald*. If any further proof of the existence of this name particle were wanted, it might be found in the Anglo-Saxon name of Whitby—"Stréon-es-health," where "Stréon" is another pet name formed by the first member of the full-name—a practice common to the Aryan name system. Compare also *Strensall*, near York.

There is at least one instance in Anglo-Saxon where *stréon* means bodily strength. It is King Alfred's translation of Boethius, 32, 2: "bonne magon ge sweetole ongeotan bet þas lichoman fæger (?) and his *stréon* magon beon afeorred mid þeora daga fefre." This, or the more usual meaning of treasure, riches, would be in harmony with the Teutonic name system.

It is very singular that the Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian name systems have received so very little attention in England. The consequence of this neglect is that our histories and chronicles teem with erroneous forms of these names, while our books on this subject are a disgrace to the age. The importance of the study of these names cannot be exaggerated. It is necessary that personal and place names should be studied together for the great light they shed upon one another. This has been done in Germany by Förstemann and is being done for Denmark by Nielsen. We can never hope for anything like accuracy until we have an English "name book" that can worthily compare with Förstemann's great German work. But such an undertaking in England would be even more laborious than in Germany. For the editor of such a work would have to deal with the Scandinavian names more fully than has yet been done, in spite of the researches of Munch, Aasen, and Nielsen, and the great light thrown on their grammatical structure by Wimmer and Noreen.

W. H. STEVENSON.

"ASASEL."

Leipsic: June 29, 1885.

In Mr. Ball's review of the Revised Version of the Old Testament in the ACADEMY of June 27 he offers an etymological explanation of the above word, which may or may not be the correct one. But he either was not aware of, or did not choose to mention, a most ingenious one brought forward by M. Driefuss so far back as 1846 in the *Orient*, edited by Dr. J. Fürst (No. 39-40), or, in reality, of even far older date, seeing that it is based on the Talmud itself and the Midrash. According to this explanation "Asasel" would imply the Goddess Isis, whose worship was to be disavowed and stoned for by the "scapegoat" (Levit. vi. 7-8) on the Day of Atonement (see Joma 62a, and Midrash Jalkut § 144 and § 241). In the former of these passages it is distinctly stated that "Asasel" is intended as an atonement for the worship of Isis, and in the latter it is related that Rabbi Joseph's disciples asked him what was the meaning of "Asasel," whereupon he replied שְׁלַמְצָרִים שְׁנִינָה, the first of these words being evidently, as M. Driefuss says, = Isis. He likewise explains in a note that the vocalisation of the Hebrew text of the Sacred Scriptures being a production of later times, the difference

* This error has arisen from the well-known list of Anglo-Saxon territorial names, wherein the names are put in the gen. pl., since there is an ellipsis of "mægð" or "land."

in the vowel points between "Asasel" and Isis is of no moment, while the *N* may have taken its place after the *t* by metathesis, and the Hebrew word for scapegoat should in reality be לְזַעֲרָה or לְזַעֲרָתִי. Isis being the goddess of the fertile earth, or of plenty and abundance, M. Dreifuss would in this way account for the strict fasting prescribed for the Day of Atonement, by way of expiating any excess committed by indulging in the gifts of the prolific earth, thus expressing a disdain of the gifts of Isis and a negation of her essence. The whole ceremony he would therefore look upon in the light of a symbolic act, perfectly in accordance with the spirit of Mosaism, and having for its object a complete disavowal and negation of the worship of Isis so widely spread in Egypt, and, doubtless, among the Israelites from their residence there.

DAVID ASHER.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

THURSDAY, July 16, 5 p.m. Zoological: Davis Lecture, "The Animals of New Guinea," by Mr. P. L. Sclater.

SCIENCE.

A Compendious Sanskrit Grammar. By Hjalmar Edgren. (Trübner.)

It may safely be stated as a general principle that the shorter and simpler, within certain limits, a grammar is, the more serviceable it is likely to prove to the beginner. This is especially the case with Sanskrit, in learning which many are disheartened at the very outset by the mass of matter presented to them by all the grammars hitherto accessible to English students. The exclusive aim of an elementary grammar should be to afford just sufficient material to enable the beginner to read with facility the easiest books, omitting as superfluous exceptions and difficult forms not to be met with in them. A grammar of this kind would at the same time be the most useful one to the philological student; for the only way to make the knowledge of this, the most important language, linguistically, of the Aryan family, fruitful for comparative purposes, is to learn it practically. There is no other method of acquiring familiarity with Sanskrit words and grammatical forms. After proficiency has been thus acquired, the student may with advantage turn to a more exhaustive and scientific treatise.

Now Prof. Edgren's book, which is one of Trübner's series of "Simplified Grammars," is certainly not very long, for it comprises altogether only 178 small octavo pages. But its simplicity and clearness are considerably detracted from by the fact that it has been written with a view to the "large body of students" who "take up Sanskrit mainly on account of the important relation it sustains to Indo-European philology," and therefore aims at giving "a nice analysis of its structure." Hence it contains much in the way of terminology, classification, and preliminary remarks, that might with advantage have been omitted, tending as it does only to perplex the learner and divert his attention from what to him is of much greater importance—the practical part. This is true only of the first half of the book, which treats of the phonetic laws and of nominal inflexion. Unfortunately this is the very part beginners will have to deal with at the outset.

The formidable character of the phonetic laws is not likely to be mitigated to the student who is informed that they are to be divided into functional changes, and formal and combinatory changes, the latter being internal and external, while under functional changes are to be considered vowel changes, nasal increment and loss, and last, reduplication. It would have been far better to dismiss with a few words what is discussed in four pages (pp. 10 to 13). Similarly, instead of a page as an introduction to the rules of Sandhi, much greater clearness would have been attained by half a dozen lines emphasising the difference between external and internal Sandhi, and stating that all its rules are based on two principles—viz., the avoidance of hiatus in the case of vowels and assimilation in the case of consonants.

Again, in treating of the rules of combination, nothing is more certain to make confusion worse confounded in the mind of the beginner than to present to him the rules of external and internal Sandhi side by side. Internal Sandhi can only be acquired by learning paradigms; and beginners should, therefore, be supplied at most with only a few important rules, treated separately, chiefly for the sake of reference after a practical knowledge of them has been acquired. Experience shows that two of the most difficult, though most important, rules of Sandhi, on the change of the dental *n* and *s* to the lingual, having several points in common, should be formulated as nearly alike as possible. This is not done here. As it is, the former might be more simply expressed, while the latter is inaccurate, being stated thus: "The dental *s*, if followed by any other sound than *r*, is lingualised by a preceding vowel, save *a* or *ā*, even if *anusvāra* intervene, and by *k* and *r*." *L* should be added to *k* and *r*, and other letters besides *r* prevent the change of *s* to *sh*.

To enumerate the primary and secondary nominal suffixes in an elementary book is surely waste of space. On the other hand, it is a distinct omission to ignore the important practical distinction between radical and derivative *as*, *is*, and *us*, and to say nothing, for instance, about the radical *s* in the latter two cases not changing to *sh* when a vowel follows.

It is rather startling to read, on p. 56, the statement that "mahārājan is inflected like *rajan*." This is in direct contravention of the well-known rule that *rajan* at the end of compounds becomes *rāja* (Pān. V. iv. 91).

Passing over points of minor importance, we come to the assertion, on p. 86, that "the imperfect, perfect, and aorist are used without any definite distinction." It may be true that these tenses are frequently confused by Sanskrit writers; but Pāṇini at least gives very definite rules distinguishing their uses (Pān. III. ii. 111, 115, &c.). In § 205 it is said that strong forms appear "in the singular active (except in the optative and second imperative) and in the first dual and plural imperative, both active and middle." This is wrong, because it excludes the first singular middle. Moreover, the rule would be much more easily remembered if stated thus: "the singular present and imperfect active, and all first persons imperative, active and middle, besides the third singular active, are strong."

The primary conjugation is said in § 203 to be divided into eight groups, while in § 207 it is said to contain nine. In § 242 among the verbs not taking intermediate *i*, *sru* to flow, is omitted. The rules are often worded with an obscurity which in some cases might lead to error. A beginner would, for example, certainly gather from the note to § 188 B. that causal verbs take reduplication before adding the suffix *aya*. In some instances the phraseology is un-English, as: "by intervening sounds others than," p. 23; "cannot all be in dictionaries reported," p. 31; "only scattering examples of forms outside the Pres.-system occur," p. 144. I have noted the following misprints: p. 14, *urk*, read *ark*; p. 22, *rogī*, read *rogī*; p. 45, *pratyān*, read *pratyān*; p. 46, *fina*, read *final*; p. 105, those in *ar* written with *-*, read written with *r*; p. 123, *as*, to sit, read *ās*, to sit; 149, *rajāyate*, read *rajāyate*. It is hard to see what is the value of such ugly abbreviations as: *conj'n*, *ext'l*, *combn*, *esp'y*, *opt'l*, *acc'g*, *g'ly*, *lry* (=primary), since taken altogether they would not make more than a difference of half a page in the length of the book, unless, indeed, the author wishes to emulate the ancient Hindu grammarians, of whom it is reported that their joy in saving a single *mora* was greater than in the birth of a son.

The second half of the book, apart from the slight defects that have been noted above, is free from the blemishes of the first half. It is really, on the whole, as simple and practical as could be wished. Especially good is the section on the aorist, with its table, as well as the treatment of the participles. The synopsis of the verbs, which are arranged alphabetically, admirably supplements the irregularities noted under each conjugational class. The section on versification contains just about as much as a beginner wants, while the sketch of scenic Prākṛit, comprising eight pages, will be found very serviceable by those who have advanced sufficiently to commence reading the plays.

In conclusion, I feel bound to say that Prof. Edgren's grammar, while containing much that is of value to the more advanced student, is, in spite of its drawbacks, likely to be more serviceable to beginners, owing to its comparative shortness and the general excellence of its second half, than most of the large grammars can be.

A. A. MACDONELL.

MATHEMATICAL BOOKS.

American Journal of Mathematics. Vol. VII. No. 3. (Baltimore.) The number opens with the closing pages of Mr. C. S. Peirce's paper on "The Algebra of Logic." In these are discussed some examples of De Morgan's:

"De Morgan was one of the best logicians that ever lived and unquestionably the father of the logic of relatives. Owing, however, to the imperfection of his theory of relatives, the new form, as he enunciated it, was a down-right paralogism, one of the premises being omitted. But this being supplied, the form furnishes a good test of the efficacy of a logical notation."

The next article, which occupies fifty-six pages, is by M. Poincaré, a mathematician who has recently come to the front, and is entitled "Sur les Équations Linéaires aux Différentielles ordinaires et aux Différences finies." It gives an account of results published in a memoir

presented to the Academy of Sciences in competition for the Grand Prix des Sciences Mathématiques (June, 1880), which are as yet unpublished, and of other results stated in a verbal communication to the Mathematical Society of France (November, 1882). A second paper on "Perpetuants" continues the investigation commenced by Capt. P. A. Macmahon in vol. vii., no. 1. The next article, by P. Seelhoff, is "Prüfung Größerer Zahlen auf ihre Eigenschaft als Primzahlen" (with tables). This is to be supplemented by tables employed by the author in the calculation of the examples, and by further matter in a future number. G. P. Young contributes "Solvable Irreducible Equations of Prime Degrees." Use is made of a previous article (vol. vi.), "Principles of the Solution of Equations of the Higher Degrees," and among other results is deduced Galois's Theorem. T. Craig writes on "A Certain Class of Linear Differential Equations," in which he determines the conditions which are necessary in order that a linear differential equation shall admit of an integral which is a periodic function of the third kind—at the outset limiting himself to singly periodic functions. F. Gomes-Teixeira's "Note sur les Nombres de Bernoulli" gives results in continuation of those arrived at in G. S. Ely's "Some Notes on the Numbers of Bernoulli and Euler" (see vol. v.).

Euclid. Book I. With Notes and Exercises, by Braithwaite Arnett. (Cambridge : Deighton Bell.) This compilation and edition is intended "for the use of preparatory schools and candidates preparing for naval cadetship and Sandhurst preliminary examinations." It appears to be well adapted for the classes named. Everything is done to make the labour of "learning Euclid" as small as possible, and yet to ensure an intelligent appreciation of the subject so far as a book can do. On the left, when the book is opened, lies the proposition and figure, all on the one page; on the right come first the "references," that is all the definitions, postulates, &c., which are required in the proposition, printed in full, and then a capital collection of admirably graduated exercises (this is the crowning excellence). A "fellow" who could not pass an examination in book i., after going carefully through this edition of it, must be a "duffer" indeed.

Supplement to "Euclid and his Modern Rivals." Containing a notice of Henrici's Geometry together with Selections from the Reviews. (Macmillan.) Mr. Dodgson herein advances his second act by scene vi., headed "Treatment of Parallels by Revolving Lines." In this scene Herr Niemand submits to Minos a copy of Henrici's "Elementary Geometry: Congruent Figures." As before, after a faint show of defence, Niemand scuttles off and leaves Minos in possession of the field, as Euclid's champion, bursting his sides over the definition of a square: "A quadrilateral which is a kite, a symmetrical trapezium, and a parallelogram is a square." In an Appendix are the "Selections," (taking up twenty-six pages) with a few comments introduced here and there. A second edition of the original book is promised shortly.

Algebra for Beginners. Part I. By C. Smith. (Blackwood.) It is stated on the title-page that this manual is "specially adapted to the requirements of the Mundella Code, and for junior pupils of middle-class schools, and for pupil teachers." Not knowing the requirements of the Code we cannot say if they are met by this book; but we can say that it contains a full and clear account of the first four rules, accompanied by a very great number of good illustrative exercises. Further than this we have sections on division by detached coefficients (Horner's), with fractional co-efficients, and there is a chapter on elementary factors.

The publishers contribute good type, good paper, and a capital "knock-about" cover. The book merits use by other junior pupils besides those mentioned above.

A Collection of Arithmetical Exercises. Progressively arranged by A. E. Donkin and C. H. Hodges. (Rivingtons.) This is a handy book of exercises drawn up on the plan of Jones and Cheyne's *Examples in Algebra*. The examples are very diversified, and appear (to a reader) to be arranged in order of difficulty. They will afford ample scope for testing a boy's acquaintance with the subject. There are a hundred exercises in all: of these the first thirty-eight contain an average of eight questions each, the remaining exercises an average of ten questions. Answers are given at the end, and to the examples we have worked out these are correctly given. We can recommend the "collection" for use in other schools than that of Rugby, for which, in the first place, it was compiled.

Elements of Plane Trigonometry: for the Use of Schools and Students in Universities. By Rev. Issac Warren. (Dublin : Thorne.) This little book, very nicely got up, by the way, calls for no special comment. We do not look for novelty in such a treatise, but for soundness and fitness for the end in view. These we have, it being borne in mind that the book is more especially drawn up to meet the requirements of junior students who are preparing for the Dublin examinations. Specimen papers, examples in the text, tables of natural sines, cosines, &c. (for degrees only), and answers, complete the work. We should state that the "Circular Measure" is very fully treated, and the author (as Mr. Lock has done in his work) adopts the term "Radian" for "Angular Unit." The introduction of this word he ascribes to Prof. James Thompson. We have before referred to Jevons's *Principles of Science*, (p. 306, ed. 1879), who says "a more convenient name for common use would be radian as suggested by Prof. Everett." Who shall decide the conflicting claims?

SCIENCE NOTES.

MR. QUARITCH has now ready for issue a third edition of Dr. Balfour's *Cyclopaedia of India*, upon the preparation of which the author has been engaged for several years. The first edition was published as long ago as 1858, and has remained to this day a standard book of reference. The present edition is in three volumes of 3,628 pages, and contains about 35,000 articles.

THE Essex Field Club, which is doing excellent work in the domain of local natural history, has just issued a new part of its *Transactions*. This contains, among other communications, an address by Prof. Boulger, the late president, in which he discusses, with much learning, the influence of man on the flora of Essex. We are glad to learn from the accompanying *Journal of Proceedings*, now issued for the first time in a separate form, that a scheme for founding a local museum has been under discussion; but it appears that a proposition to locate it in Queen Elizabeth's Lodge at Chingford was thwarted by "the opposition of a high official of the Corporation."

THE last two numbers of the botanical section of the *Encyklopädie der Wissenschaften* (Schenk's "Handbuch der Botanik") contains an important monograph on the Myxomycetes by Zopf. In consequence, however, of its partaking to so large an extent of an animal nature, he prefers for the group De Bary's name of Mycetozoa; and regards them as occupying an intermediate position between the animal and vegetable kingdom, rather than

as a section of the Fungi properly so-called. Their want of chlorophyll causes them, like true Fungi, to be necessarily either parasites or saprophytes. A full account is given of the various points in the structure of this interesting group, together with a description of all known species. The work is illustrated by a number of excellent woodcuts.

THE first part of vol. iv. of Cohn's *Beiträge zur Biologie der Pflanzen* contains three papers: "On the Movements of Water in Mosses," by F. Oltmanns; "On *Stephanosphaera pluvialis*," by Prof. Hieronymus; and "On The Development of the Cell-nucleus after Division," by Dr. F. Schwarz. In the first paper the author shows that the rise of water in bog-mosses, which is so important a factor in the formation of peat, does not take place so much within the stem as in the capillary tubes formed outside the stem between it and the leaves. The paper on the rare and beautiful *Stephanosphaera* (illustrated by two excellent plates) has its special interest in describing for the first time the existence of conjugation between the smaller zoospores or microgonidia. The main object of Dr. Schwarz's paper is to show that in a growing tissue, after cell-division has taken place, certain regular changes take place in the size of the nucleus and of the nucleoli, depending on an interchange of nutrient material, on the one hand between the nucleus and the cell-protoplasm, on the other hand between the nucleus and the nucleoli.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

PROF. BHANDARKAR, of the Deccan College, Bombay, who was recently elected an honorary member of the Royal Asiatic Society, has still more recently received the honorary degree of Doctor from the University of Göttingen. It may be interesting to quote from the Latin diploma, which bears date June 29, the following record of his work as a scholar:

"grammaticae et philosophiae in dorum inter primos gnarissimum inscriptionum in patria superstitionem interpretarem fidum doctum ingeniosum rerum in india meridionali gestarum enarratorem prae ceteris diligenter magistratum prisca literarum bharatavarshicarum monumenta provida cura undique conquiruentem adiutorem sollertia-
mum librorum publicis sumptibus ab interitorum servatorum indicatore ita circumspectum sagacem luculentum ut summos viros summi pretii voluminibus colligendis jure merito operam dare et in asia et in europa eruditissimi quique mirabundi gratique quotannis featurantur disciplinae germanicae alumnun adeo et docilem et strenuum et felicem ut se vel praecoptores quorum in veritate quaerenda socius factus est docere posse uno exemplo comprobaverit."

THE Académie des Inscriptions has made the following awards: the prix Jean Reynaud to M. Aymonier, for his archaeological discoveries in Cochin China; the prix Stanislas Julien to M. Léon de Rosny, for his *Histoire des dynasties divines*; the prize for an essay upon translations into Hebrew of philosophical or scientific works in the middle ages to Dr. Moritz Steinschneider, of Berlin.

WE have received Nos. 20 and 21 of *Nyare Bidrag till Kändedom af de Svenska Landsmålen och Svenskt Folklif*, the journal published by the Swedish Dialect Societies of Upsala, Helsingfors and Lund. (Stockholm : Samson & Wallin.) The former contains the general report of the work of the societies for the ten years from 1872 to 1881. The large number of glossaries and essays on points of dialect which are announced as in preparation shows the extraordinary zeal and energy with which the study of local idioms is pursued in Sweden, though the zeal is sometimes misapplied, as when we have rival alphabets for the expression of dialectal sounds, most of them involving the use of many new types.

The latter number has a certain degree of interest for students of English literature. It consists of a paper by R. Bergström, giving the original text, with literal Swedish translations and metrical versions in several languages, of the two striking Lapp popular songs which are known to English readers through the poetical versions (from the Latin of Scheffer) published in the *Spectator*, Nos. 366 and 406. The English versions are commonly ascribed severally to Ambrose Phillips and Tickell. Judging from Herr Bergström's literal rendering, the original songs seem to be really charming examples of genuine rustic poetry.

BESIDES his little book on the Mahdi, which has already been translated into English, M. James Darmesteter has also published (Paris : Leroux) his inaugural lecture at the Collège de France, entitled *Coup d'œil sur la histoire de la Perse*. Both form volumes, at 2frs. 50c. in the "bibliothèque orientale elzevirennne."

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—(Annual Meeting, Saturday, June 27.)

LORD ENFIELD, President, in the Chair. Among the members present were the Rev. C. Swainson, the Rev. J. Long, Dr. R. Morris, Messrs. Ralston, Stephenson, Clodd, Wheatley, Hutt, and Gomme. Lord Enfield was elected president in the place of Lord Beauchamp, who had held the office for five years. The sad death of Mr. Vaux was referred to, and a vote of condolence was passed. The report of the council contained the following definitions of folk-lore by different members, with suggested divisions of the subject:—Mr. Nutt, "anthropology dealing with primitive man"; Mr. Hartland, "anthropology dealing with the psychological phenomena of uncivilised man"; Mr. Gomme, "the science which treats of the survivals of archaic beliefs and customs in modern ages"; Miss Burne, "the science which treats of all that the folk believe or practice on the authority of inherited tradition, and not on the authority of written records"; Señor Machado y Alvarez, "(1) demo-psychology, or the science which studies the spirit of the people; and (2) demo-biography, which is the description of the mode of life of the people taken in the aggregate." The council also brought forward several suggestions made by Don Machado y Alvarez, (1) that an international congress of folk-lorists should be held in London in June 1888, being the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the society; (2) that a committee should be appointed to study children's games and the language of children, for which the lady members might lend their assistance; (3) that photography should be applied to the games, festivals and popular types of all the districts of England. In moving the adoption of the report, Mr. Ralston recommended carrying out what was being done by the folk-lorists of Paris, namely, a concert of peasant songs, sung to their popular tunes by peasants selected for the purpose.

ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—(Thursday, July 2.)

T. H. BAYLIS, Esq., in the Chair.—Prof. Bunnell Lewis read a paper on "Langres and Besançon," pointing out the interesting Roman and other remains which exist in those seldom visited towns.—Dr. M. W. Taylor described and exhibited a pair of stone moulds, for casting bronze spear-heads, recently found in Cumberland.—Mr. Park Harrison made some further remarks on beads in continuation of his former paper. He exhibited coloured drawings of chevron and aggy beads found in Roman London.

INDEX SOCIETY.—(Annual Meeting, Tuesday, July 7.)

ROBERT HARRISON, Esq., in the Chair.—The Report of the council began by expressing satisfaction at the fact that, during the past year, a successful effort had been made towards the accomplishment of one of the great tasks which the society set itself at the beginning of its career, namely, the publication of the index to the obituary notices in

the *Gentleman's Magazine*. The MS. of this index was now finished for the first fifty years of the magazine. The council had issued a prospectus of it, together with a specimen page, and the response had been so cordial that they no longer hesitated to go to press. In addition to this, the council had proceeded with the publication of the annual volumes of obituaries, which now formed a permanent branch of the society's work. Several other indexes were actually ready, and only a want of funds prevented them from being published. The list of members did not contain the names of so many public libraries as should be there, and a circular had, therefore, been sent out to about a thousand libraries at home and abroad, with what result remained to be seen. Mr. Harrison, in moving the adoption of the report, remarked that without indexes literature was a chaos; and he was rather grieved, therefore, that the Index Society, which proposed to reduce this chaos to order, had not, during the six years of its existence, made more progress in public estimation.

FINE ART.

GREAT SALE OF PICTURES, at reduced prices (Engravings, Chro-nos, and Olographs), handsomely framed. Everyone about to purchase pictures should pay a visit. Very suitable for wedding and Christmas presents.—GEO. REES, 115, Strand, near Waterloo-bridge.

PROF. RYGH'S NORSE ANTIQUITIES.

Norske Oldsager. Ordne og forklarede af O. Rygh. 2 og 3 Hefte. [Antiquités Norvégiennes. Arrangées et Décrisées par O. Rygh. Avec figures sur bois par C. F. Lindberg. 2 et 3 partie]. 4to. (Christiania : Cammermeyer ; London : Sampson Low.)

HAPPILY the great work of Prof. Olaf Rygh, the keeper of the Christiania Museum, is now complete. Norwegian pre-Christian antiquities can at last be systematically examined under the guidance of a solid and learned archaeologist, and in a work illustrated by no fewer than 732 excellent engravings. Each section has its own careful introduction, while in the third part each piece and its locality is separately described, the types classified, and, where necessary, the whole find-hoard given. In addition to these advantages, the text is in both Norse and French, so that the work is accessible to all. On the excellence of the printing, &c., and the low price I need not dwell.

Still another peculiarity must be pointed out. It takes up little space, but has cost the author great labour, and is an enormous boon to the student. Prof. Rygh has added the whole number known to exist of each type or object, so far as Norway is concerned. All can see the use of this. Should a tool or ornament or weapon have been found only once or twice, or up to 100 or 1,000 times, fresh light is thrown upon it. Often, also, we are told whether the piece comes from North or South, East or West Norway. So we can connect these facts with similar details in neighbouring countries, following the stream from Norway outwards, or from the outland into Norway.

For instance, of the famous small "symbolical swords" from the Bronze Age, only two are known in Norway, both from the same grave. The accomplished writer thinks they were not "symbolical," but real knives in the shape of a sword, and adds that only eighteen bronze knives proper have turned up in Norway. We also get a good idea of the extreme paucity of the Bronze Age objects when we are told that of so common a thing as the tweezer (see the specimen

No. 121), only five Norse examples are as yet known. Prof. Rygh takes them to have been used for drawing the thread when sewing skin. But of course all this scarcity, in both the Stone and the Bronze Age, has already been shown by the gifted author, in his Introduction, largely to depend on the late settlement and small population of Norway in those periods, in comparison with lands farther south. We must also remember—besides what has been lost or destroyed—the great number of objects constantly carried away by tourists and dealers, European and American, as "curiosities." The moment we come to the Iron Age we see how population and culture rapidly increase, the finds multiplying in proportion.

It is impossible to dwell on many things, however new or interesting; but, as to the Early Iron Age, specially remarkable is No. 388, a scissors of the modern type, as distinguished from the older wool-shear type (*Worsaae, Nord. Olds.* second ed. No. 362, 3)—unique in Norway, and the oldest example known to me in Europe. In the Later Iron Age we must point out Nos. 410, 411, plane-irons, the only two found in Norway; also No. 426, the orthodox old steel for striking a light—fifty finds, usually with a piece of flint—now extinct in Europe, driven out by the lucifer match. So No. 429, a rare gridiron, and No. 430, a practical frying-pan, of which forty specimens have turned up. Very curious are the hitherto unexplained iron pieces with many rings, of which about one hundred have been found in Norway, but, apparently, in no other country. Nos. 460-4 give a good idea of their construction. The Danish archaeologist, Herbst, tells me that he has heard some Norwegians explain them as having been used to drive the cattle to and from the mountain pastures. Possibly; we know nothing for sure. To this period belong the highly interesting types of swords and sword-hilts figured under Nos. 492-515, no fewer than 1,470 in number, mostly of the double-edged kind. Some of them, as well as of the spear and javelin heads (970 specimens), are richly decorated. Very remarkable are Nos. 616-37 (and Nos. 482, 697-8), pieces of Keltic origin, brought back by Vikings from Ireland and Scotland. Many of them are masterpieces of Keltic art. Prof. Rygh says hereon (p. 32 of text): "The Norse owners of some of these pieces have certainly used them in a way never dreamt of by their makers. For instance, Nos. 616 and 628 must have been fittings on Irish Reliquaries." Lastly, charming is the roll of brooches, of various shapes and schools (Nos. 640-57), numbering 824 pieces. Most of them (666) belong to the well-known Scandinavian oval type, so instructively handled by Dr. Joseph Anderson, of Edinburgh, in his admirable *Scotland in Pagan Times*, pp. 34-48, where he thus sums up:

"The range of these burials, distinguished (among other features peculiar to themselves), by the presence of this peculiar type of sword and this remarkable type of brooch [the oval-shaped], has thus been traced through the western and northern isles from Islay to Unst in Shetland, touching the mainland only in the counties of Sutherland and Caithness. This area, established on archaeological evidence, coincides exactly with the area established by

historical record as that which was colonised and possessed by the Norwegians in the time of their heathenism."

Referring to my notice of Part I. in the ACADEMY for August 14, 1880, I again warmly recommend this valuable work to all Scando-Gothic students, especially to those interested in the real life of our Scandinavian forefathers.

GEORGE STEPHENS.

EXHIBITION OF HOME ARTS.

THE very modesty of the little exhibition held during the early days of this week at Lord Brownlow's house in Carlton House Terrace is a good augury for its future. The absence of anything like over-ambition, the good taste in the designs, the carefulness and soundness of the execution of the different products of the country art classes, testify to the genuineness of the efforts already made by the Home Arts and Industries Association. To this praiseworthy undertaking we have already called the attention of our readers, but it may be as well to repeat that the object of it is not to turn the children of the poor into professional artists, but to make the production of articles of beauty an employment for their leisure. Out of this it is expected and even hoped that some local industries may be in due time established; but this is a development which the association do not desire to force. To teach the bedridden child to carve wood and to give the healthy youth a taste to gratify in his spare moments so that he may prefer to spend them at the work bench or the easel rather than at the public house is in short the primary motive; and from the specimens shown at Carlton House Terrace, shoulders have evidently been set in earnest, and with good result, to this good work.

It is in wood-carving that this result is best seen. From Ellesmere, and Ashridge, and Lincoln, some very creditable and encouraging examples were sent testifying at once to the aptness of the pupils and the taste of the ladies—Mrs. Jebb, Miss Noyes and Miss Venables—who have organised the classes. The bog oak found near Ellesmere is remarkable for the beauty of its colour and texture, and of this delightful material several articles were shown, including a corner cupboard with a well-carved panel for its door. This was, perhaps, the most attractive of the "exhibits"; but finer and cleaner carving was shown in a panel of bramble leaves and berries which decorated a hanging shelf and cupboard. Another admirable example of carved wood was a mantelpiece painted white and executed after a design by Lord Brownlow.

At Belton a new and successful "minor art" has been started by Lord Brownlow and Miss Woolward—the carving of tiles in indurated chalk. Some of these, with Spanish and Italian designs, coloured and uncoloured, produced a novel and charming effect. Other very promising industries are the *repoussé* brasswork from Keswick, and the pretty and quaint pottery made by children at Abbotts Kerswell, in Devonshire.

Besides the articles exhibited by the Association there were some beautiful articles on loan and products of well-deserving local industries. The most interesting, perhaps, of the latter were the specimens of Langdale linen, products of the spinning-wheels and looms which have been started by Mr. Albert Fleming in the dales of Westmoreland.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MR. CECIL TORR has in hand a monograph on the ancient history of Rhodes, which will shortly be issued by the Cambridge University Press. There is at present no work on the sub-

ject in English; and the inscriptions and other materials discovered in the island during the last fifty years have not yet been utilised for a complete review of the subject in any language. Illustrations will be given of two important painted vases, and of a gold box with reliefs, all found at Camiros, but hitherto unpublished.

THE Boston exhibition of English water-colour drawings will open in October, and will be, no doubt, by far the most important English picture-show which the inhabitants of the United States will have seen. Mr. Henry Blackburn is the hon. secretary, and has made many arrangements here in England connected with the exhibition, among which is an arrangement by which the Cunard Company undertake, free of charge to the artists, to convey the exhibits which may be intended for the Boston gallery. The Old Society and the Institute will, we hear, be richly represented at Boston.

THE annual meeting of the Archaeological Institute will be held at Derby from July 28 to August 5, under the presidency of the Earl of Carnarvon. The presidents of sections are—Antiquarian, the Rev. Dr. J. C. Cox; Historical, the Dean of Lichfield; Architectural, Mr. A. J. Beresford Hope. Among the papers promised are "Anglian Stones," by the Rev. G. F. Browne; "Mediaeval Chalices and Patens," by Messrs. W. H. St. John Hope and T. M. Fallow; and "Military Effigies, &c., of Derbyshire," by Baron de Cosson. Excursions have been planned for each day to view the antiquarian and architectural objects of interest in the Peak district.

MR. TINWORTH'S latest bas-reliefs, now on view at Messrs. Doulton's, are characteristic examples of his special gift. The panel of Sampson seized in the toils is a design already familiar in smaller size, and we doubt if the enlargement is beneficial, but it remains a vigorous and vivid presentment of the scene. Great ingenuity and dramatic power is also shown in the casting of the three men into the fiery furnace. The qualities of life and energy, and clever disposition of numerous figures are also displayed in the alto-relief of Saul casting his spear at Saul. Humanity, not without a touch of humour, marks all Mr. Tinworth's conceptions, and in his latest he has not fallen below himself.

AFTER the death of the late Princess Charles of Hesse-Darmstadt it was reported that the Holbein Madonna in her possession had been sold to an English purchaser. A Darmstadt correspondent gives an express denial to this statement. The late princess stipulated in her will that the picture should remain in possession of the grand-ducal family, adding that if its sale should be at any time necessary it should be offered first to the Gemäldegalerie in Darmstadt, and next to the galleries in Berlin or Basel, but in no case to England, France, or Russia.

THE best plate in the *Portfolio* is an etching by Mr. S. Myers, after a drawing by David Cox, of "Bolton Abbey." It interprets both the manner and the feeling of the great water-colourist. The continuation of Mr. J. Henry Middleton's study of "S. Maria del Popolo and its Works of Art," is the most noteworthy article in the number.

AN excellent etching, by L. Schultz, of Albrecht Dürer's portrait of himself in 1493, in the possession of Herr Eug. Felix, of Leipsic, appears in the *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst* for June, accompanied by a paper upon the portrait by Herm. Lücke. *Kunstgewerbeblatt* is as usual full of interest, and contains an article by G. Wustmann on the elder and younger Hans Reinharts, goldsmiths of Leipzic.

AN interesting "find" was made a few days ago by the workmen engaged on the railway-

line Bellegarde-Evian-Bouveret in Canton Valais. While excavating the soil at the back of the church of St. Gingolph, they opened a grave in which two small silver coins were found, which proved upon inspection to be *oboli* of Louis le Débonnaire, the son and successor of Charles the Great. They bear on one side a cross, and the words "LUDOVICUS IMP.", on the other side an altar with the words "CHRISTIANA RELIGIO." The discovery has settled the vexed question as to the age of the so-called "Burgundian graves," proving that they are not older than the ninth century.

THE STAGE.

THE novelty of the week is "The Great Pink Pearl" at the Prince's Theatre, where Mrs. Langtry has finished a very successful season. We said "novelty," but the farcical piece by Mr. Cecil Raleigh and Mr. Carton had already been performed once before last Monday. That, however, was only at a matinée; but, as theatrical people attended it in considerable numbers, the approval then vouchsafed counted for something. Nor was the verdict reversed on Monday night, nor was there any reason why it should be. If people like a farce that has three acts instead of one, and lasts the whole evening instead of half an hour, "The Great Pink Pearl" will be eminently satisfactory. We will point out, nevertheless, one disadvantage attending either the class of piece now in question or this particular example of the class of piece. The old-fashioned farce—the farce of brevity—used to begin to be amusing at once if it was going to be amusing at all. The modern farce—the farce of a couple of hours—often begins and continues for a while with unspeakable flatness. It is so with "The Great Pink Pearl." You have to get into the third act and be taken to the Grand Hotel in Paris—away from Mr. Sheen's squalid lodgings and all their associations—before you begin to be really entertained. It is true that Mr. Garden, Mr. Groves, Mr. Harcourt and Miss Clara Jecks do their best from the first, but not much is possible to their best. Fully half an hour passes before one hears anything at all of the precious stone which gives a name to the play; and almost all that one does hear in the first half hour is that Mr. Sheen, the journalist, is in uncommonly low water, and has to suffer the visit of more than one person who would seem an undesirable guest. Afterwards the action becomes brisker, and gradually a good deal of fun is developed. The pink pearl—it may be said here, shortly—is the property of a Russian lady, who seeks to "realise." To that end she puts herself into communication with a millionaire, as she supposes, but somehow or other the missive intended for his benefit gets into the hands of a humble namesake, the impecunious journalist. Why, we may ask in parenthesis, is the journalist still always singled out as the type of impecuniosity in the open professions? In the open professions we should have thought it was the painter, in these bad times—and especially the painter who lives in a red house—who was the type of impecuniosity. But let that pass: we will return to the story of the pearl. The hungry newspaper man, consorting—after the fashion of journalistic stage heroes—with an Irish conspirator, sees an opportunity in the accident which has made it possible for him to be represented as the millionaire; for the real millionaire, he has ascertained, desires to buy the pearl as much as the Russian lady desires to sell it. Many difficulties ensue. The Irishman gets into his proper share of trouble, and the needy journalist is once or twice in danger of arrest for debt, and then the officer of the court charged with the business of effecting his

capture is himself arrested in turn. Further than this we shall not pursue the story. It is not of a kind to tell upon paper. The story of a farce never is—even when it is in three acts, and would like to be called a comedy. The piece has no substantial value that we know of. But it will entertain for a period. It will be a success, we surmise, in its own light way.

AT the Gaiety Theatre we have seen the last of that most sympathetic actress, and calmly beautiful person, Mdme. Jane Hading, the first woman who has enabled the experienced playgoer to allow that the rôle of Frou-frou can be played agreeably now that Desclée is no more. To this admittedly delightful and still improving artist—of whose performance in Jules Claretie's newer stage work we have given some account—there succeeds Sarah Bernhardt, who comes to us with her last great triumph, the rôle of Théodora. It is the peculiarity of one or two of the later parts in which the witch of the French stage has lately appeared—notably in "Fédora" and "Théodora"—that they display, within the limits of a single character, nearly the whole of Mdme. Bernhardt's art. They are parts for which she has been measured: parts fitted to her. There is here both advantage and disadvantage; but we are inclined to consider that the disadvantage is the greater—that the loss outweighs the gain. It may be, however, that for the merely fashionable or curiosity-loving London public, the attractiveness of the old *répertoire* has ceased, and that recourse must be had here, as indeed in Paris itself, to plays in which sensational displays of energy, violence, and passion, take the place more properly filled of old by the charm of literary work, and of a poetic conception carefully and delicately carried out. Still, the unfavourable and often undesirable character of the pieces in which Mdme. Bernhardt too often appears has not been suffered by her to interfere too largely with the merits of her own performance; and the words which she was so bold as to employ to the Blackpool manager, when he wanted her to go on to the stage at a moment when she was voiceless, might yet be used by her, on like occasion, with truth. "I am an artist," said Sarah Bernhardt: "I am not an exhibition." But if she is "not an exhibition," that is not the fault of the managers.

MUSIC.

MUSIC AT THE INVENTIONS EXHIBITION.

SINCE the opening of the Exhibition there has been plenty of music; but until last week nothing had been done of special moment. Pianoforte and organ recitals, brass bands, the court band of the King of Siam, and the Strauss orchestra, are all very well in their way, but we looked for something more instructive and of higher purpose. The announcement that M. Victor Mahillon, director of the Museum of the Conservatoire Royal of Brussels, intended to give a few concerts of ancient music promised well, and we are glad to say that they proved most interesting, and drew large crowds. The first was given on July 1, in the small music-room of the Exhibition, and many were unable to gain entrance. The two double-keyboard harpsichords on the platform attracted special notice: one bore the date 1679, the other 1734. M. E. Jacobs, an excellent player, performed an aria of Bach and a minuet of Boccherini on the viola da gamba, an instrument much used in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; it was in fact the predecessor of the violoncello. The tone is somewhat nasal, but at times rich and expressive. The two pieces were accompanied on a harpsichord by M. A. Wouters.

With eyes shut one could almost imagine oneself transported back nearly two centuries, and listening to a performance before the Prince of Anhalt-Cöthen by the violin-digambist, C. F. Abel, and the cembalist, J. S. Bach. M. J. Dumon, also accompanied on the harpsichord by M. Wouters, gave a movement of a flute concerto by Quantz, the teacher of Frederic the Great. The music is very old-fashioned, and contains some showy and not over difficult passages, which were probably duly appreciated by the royal pupil. Quantz wrote no less than 300 concertos for the flute, and of these 277 are preserved in the library at Potsdam. M. Dumon played on a single-keyed ivory instrument of the period, and his performance was much applauded. After this came some songs of the fourteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, effectively sung by Mdlle. Ely Warnots. Mdlle. Ulmann, a pupil of M. A. Dupont, professor of the Belgian Conservatoire, then played on one of the harpsichords three short solos by De Champonnières, Rameau and Bach. This young lady showed skill, taste and intelligence. The effect produced by these pieces was singularly quaint. The short and delicate tone of the instrument helped one to realise the necessity for the trills and ornaments with which the music of that period is loaded. They were then real helps, but on modern grand pianofortes they often appear fidgetty and meaningless. Mdlle. Ulmann, so far as we can judge of her as a pianoforte player, gives good promise. The next item on the programme, a piece for eight flutes, was more curious than pleasing. M. Dumon and eight of his pupils came on to the platform. They were followed by a man bearing a leather case. To M. Dumon he handed a tiny instrument, to the pupil next him one of larger size; and so on to the eighth, who received a formidable looking flute. They played the Sinfonia Pastorale from Peri's "Eurydice," the opera performed in 1600 on the occasion of the marriage of Henry IV. with Marie de Medici. Later in the programme this flute band gave the March of the Lansquenets of the time of the Peace of Cambrai, 1519. Besides the pieces mentioned there were others by Tartini, Handel, Couperin, &c., played and sung by the performers mentioned. At the second concert we heard M. Wouters accompany a viola da gamba solo and a chorale of Luther on a regal, or small organ: for the first he used a very primitive instrument of the fifteenth century, for the second, one of the sixteenth. The third and last concert took place last Saturday. Miss Warnots sang at all three. The able professors, on their return to Brussels, will be able to render to their director, M. F. A. Gevaert, a thoroughly satisfactory account of their visit to London.

Last Wednesday afternoon a large audience assembled in the Albert Hall to hear the Bristol Madrigal Society. The choir consists of 120 voices, the treble parts being sustained by boys. The voices are of good quality and well balanced; and, under their experienced conductor, they interpret with great skill and effect the fine madrigals of the English and Italian schools. After singing the National Anthem, they commenced with "Summer is y-coming in," that old part-song dating from the thirteenth century. This was followed by a series of madrigals of the sixteenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries, by Marenzio, Wilbye, Morley Gibbons, Pearsall, and others; and it was a pleasure not only to hear these fine works, some of which reminded us of a time when English composers could more than hold their own against the best foreigners, but also to see how thoroughly the performances were enjoyed, for we hear too little of this class of music in London.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

MUSIC NOTES.

MR. JOHN THOMAS gave a harp concert last Saturday afternoon at St. James's Hall. The arrangement of Mendelssohn's Prelude in B flat (op. 35, no. 6) as a trio for violin, harp, and organ, and the arpeggios introduced into the accompaniment of Schubert's "Ave Maria" must be condemned; but the clever solo playing of Mr. J. Thomas, the interesting selection of Welsh songs sung by Mdme. Edith Wynne, Miss Mary Davies, and Messrs. L. Williams and D. Lewis, with harp accompaniment, made amends for these unpleasant features. There was a band of harps, which played various pieces by the concert-giver. Besides the vocalists named, Mdme. Hersee, Miss Hope Glenn, and Mr. H. Reeves took part in the concert.

MISS MEREDITH BROWN gave a concert last Saturday at 35 Great Cumberland Place, by permission of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. She sang with artistic taste Lieder by Schubert and Massenet, but was most successful in songs by Mr. Malcolm Lawson, especially in the quaint and effective "Passionate Shepherd." There was much vocal music, in which Miss Ellcott, Mdme. de Fonblanque, Miss Hope Glenn, Mr. H. Reeves, and others, took part. The room was crowded.

MR. F. PRAEGER, who has long been established as teacher in London, gave a concert last Wednesday at Collard & Collard's rooms. The programme consisted entirely of pieces of his own composition. Besides two stringed quartetts and a sonata for piano and violin, there were songs and solos for piano and for violin. The quartet party was led by Herr J. Ludvig. Mdme. Frickenhaus was the pianist, and Miss Aylward and Herr Höfler were the vocalists. There was a good attendance, and the concert was very successful.

ROBERT FRANZ, of Halle, the song writer, celebrated on June 28 his seventieth birthday. This fact deserves notice, for he stands as the most important living representative of the German Lied, and as song-writer ranks next to the illustrious Schubert and Schumann. He has spent much of his time in editing and arranging the works of Bach and Handel; and his "Offener Brief" to E. Hanslich, published at Leipzig in 1871, and his "Bearbeitungen," show in how reverent and artistic a spirit he approached his difficult task.

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THE SCOTTISH REVIEW.

JULY, 1885.

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- " III.—LAING'S POPULAR and ROMANCE POETRY of SCOTLAND.
- " IV.—IMPERIAL FEDERATION from a CANADIAN POINT of VIEW.
- " V.—THOMAS A KEMPIS and the IMITATION of CHRIST.
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